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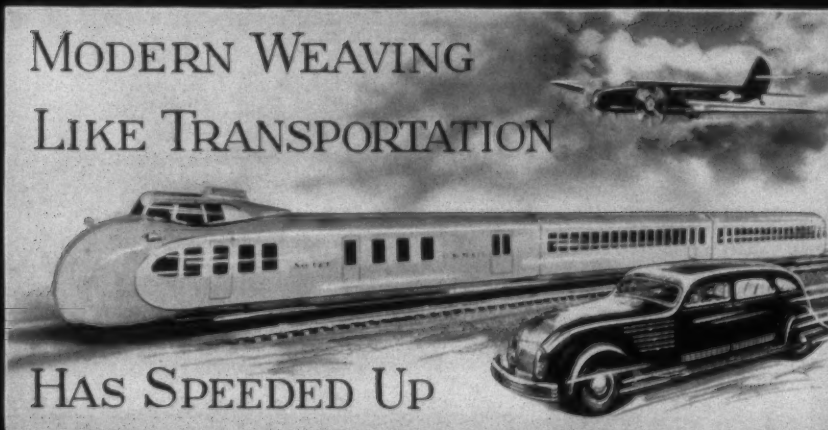
INSTITUTE FOR
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VOL. 47

NOVEMBER 15, 1934

No. 11

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TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 47—No. 11

NOVEMBER 15, 1934

Our Cotton Trade With Japan^{*}

By Alston H. Garside

Economist of New York Cotton Exchange

I REALIZE that statistics are anathema to most people, and may be more potent than chloroform or ether in putting one to sleep, but in face of this risk I am going to preface my brief remarks this morning with a statistical question. What do you think of the value of a market which has increased its takings of a great American commodity by approximately 60 per cent during the past five years of world trade depression? That is the story of our cotton trade with Japan.

ONE OUTSTANDING BRIGHT SPOT IN COTTON TRADE

During these dreary years, while supply and demand for American cotton have been woefully out of balance, with huge stocks carried over from season to season, there has been one outstanding bright spot in the cotton trade picture—the Orient, especially Japan. While the movement of our great Southern staple to other parts of the world—to domestic spinning centers, to Great Britain and to the Continent of Europe—has fallen off in the aggregate by millions of bales, the flow of cotton to the new industrial empire across the Pacific has increased in a measure which is usually witnessed only in times of high and expanding world business prosperity. If, five years ago, anyone had foreseen and forecast the full extent of the collapse of credit and the drastic curtailment of international trade which these five years have brought, but had nevertheless predicted that Japan would increase its takings of American cotton at the phenomenal rate which has been recorded, he would have been regarded as a visionar yor wild theorist.

A great American editor is remembered for his famous saying, "Go West, young man, go West." Today the American cotton trade might well paraphrase that epigram by converting it into "Face West, America, face West." For clearly the time has passed when the greatest future expansion in the use of American cotton—except so far as concerns a recovery to normal—is to be sought eastward across the Atlantic. If we are ever to revert to a policy of seeking larger foreign markets for our cotton, and obtain those markets, we must look chiefly westward across the Pacific.

When one recalls that it is less than 70 years since Japan was opened to western commerce, one must be amazed at the progress which the Great Britain of the Pacific has made in world trade, and particularly in the trade in raw cotton and cotton goods. At the time of our Civil War, not a bale of foreign cotton was taken by Japan. That country did not possess a single cotton spinning mill. Today, Japan ranks second among the countries of the world in total cotton consumption, being

outranked only by the United States. It has taken first rank in exports of cotton cloth, having outstripped that great exporting section of England, Lancashire. Its cotton cloths are found in every important market in the six continents. Japanese exporters no longer look only to the big consuming markets of the Far East—to China, India, and the East Indies—but to the markets in agricultural countries and advanced industrial nations in both hemispheres.

SECRET OF PHENOMENAL PROGRESS

What is the secret of this phenomenal progress? Many people are under the impression that it is to be found chiefly or entirely in low wages, long hours, and during the past three years, in depressed currency. Those who are of this belief would do well to read any one of several studies of the Japanese cotton industry which have been published during the past few years by competent, unbiased observers from western nations. I refer particularly to the book by Mr. Arno S. Pearse, formerly secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, and the book by Mr. Charles F. Moser, chief of the Far Eastern Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of our Department of Commerce. In these, as in other comprehensive surveys of the Japanese cotton industry, one will find a story of trade organization, industrial and commercial efficiency, mass production methods, and enterprise on a world-wide scale, which could be matched only by the most advanced industries in the most advanced of western nations.

I have not time to go into these phases of the Japanese cotton industry in detail, but I wish to point out one or two significant facts. Mr. Pearse reported that in many Japanese mills the rate of production per machine is actually higher than the ideal production rate quoted in textile machinists' catalogues. Japan has invented and widely adopted a type of high-speed automatic loom which compares favorably with the best automatic looms produced in other countries and on some classes of work is of such efficiency that one worker can tend 50 or more of these looms as compared with only 3 or 4 non-automatic looms. Mr. Pearse found that there are 20 technical colleges in Japan with courses in spinning, weaving and designing. Mr. Moser, as well as Mr. Pearse, emphasized the fact that the bulk of the Japanese cotton industry, in the three main branches of buying the raw material, manufacturing and selling the manufactured products, is controlled by less than a dozen big firms, which are under the management of men highly trained in the economic as well as the technical side of the business.

(Continued on Page 7)

^{*}Address before Convention of National Foreign Trade Council in New York last week.

Definite Facts On Cotton Program

Question—was there a burdensome supply of cotton on hand when the Agricultural Adjustment Act was signed by the President on May 12, 1933?

Answer—Yes. In August, 1932, the world carryover of American cotton was 13,000,000 bales, and the production that year was 13,000,000 bales, which have a total world supply of 26,000,000 bales of American cotton. A total of 15,800,000 bales of American cotton is the most ever used in one season.

Q.—What effect did these excess supplies have on the price of cotton and the purchasing power of farmers?

A.—The price paid for cotton produced in 1932 averaged only 5.7 cents a pound and during that season declined to as low as 4.6 cents per pound, and a bale of cotton would buy less than half as much of the goods which farmers have to buy as a bale bought in the period from 1909 to 1914. The farmer could buy less industrial products and therefore people in industry were thrown out of work. Industrial workers in turn were unable to buy the customary amount of cotton goods.

Q.—Did the prices of things the farmer buys go down in proportion to the prices received for things he sells, including cotton?

A.—No. The farmer had to sell his cotton on a low price level and buy supplies on a higher level of prices. Therefore, farm prices, including those of cotton were "below parity." Such a disadvantage to the cotton belt, which contains a third of the population of the United States, obviously needed immediate correction to prevent a disastrous economic collapse.

Q.—Why was it impossible for each producer to solve his problems individually?

A.—Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace, father of the present Secretary, described in an article in the Journal of Farm Economics in January, 1924, why farmers acting individually cannot achieve and maintain a balance between supply and effective demand. He said: "In times such as these the problems of farm management on most farms are reduced to the simplest terms and can be stated very briefly. For example: produce as much as you can and as cheaply as you can for what you can produce best; spend as little as you can; do without everything you can; work as hard as you can; make your wife and children work as hard as they can. Having done this, take what comfort you can in the thought that if you succeed in doing what you set to do, and if most other farmers also succeed, you will have produced larger crops than can be sold at a profit and you will still be under the harrow. Nevertheless, the average farmer is forced by unhappy circumstances to adopt exactly that policy. It is not good for the farmer, not good for the farmer's wife and children, not good for the nation."

In other words, without some effective method of adjusting total production, the individual was forced to produce every pound of cotton possible, regardless of the fact that he would share in the general disadvantages of glutted markets and low prices.

1933-1934 COTTON PROGRAM

Q.—What are the characteristics of the Cotton Adjustment program thus far?

A.—It is a voluntary co-operative effort on the part of the producers and the government to improve the economic status of cotton producers by adjusting supplies of cotton to demand and maintaining balance between supply and demand.

Q.—Is this the first effort on the part of producers to adjust supplies to demand?

A.—No. Campaigns were carried on in 1905, 1915 and 1927, in the hope that reduction in acreage would bring about necessary adjustment in supplies. These campaigns were conducted by individual farmers and farm groups without Federal Government participation.

Q.—Were these campaigns successful?

A.—The acreage reduction goal was not reached in any case, although some reductions were brought about.

Q.—Is the Cotton Adjustment program necessarily a reduction program?

A.—No. The program is designed to provide for either reduction or expansion of supplies, whichever is needed to meet demands. The record supply of 26,000,000 bales for the season of 1931-32 and again in 1932-33 made it necessary that the program for the last 18 months be one of reduction. There probably will be years when further expansion of acreage will be just as desirable as was acreage reduction in 1933 and 1934. Adjustments will always be made with a view of maintaining a balance between supply and demand.

HOW PROGRAM WAS CARRIED OUT

Q.—What feature of the 1933 and 1934 cotton adjustment program has made it profitable for the individual producer to take part in the program?

A.—In the earlier attempts to control cotton production, farmers who did not co-operate increased their acreage and profited from price increases which had been made possible by the co-operators' acreage reduction. Non-participation of large numbers of growers undermined the earlier attempts. Co-operating producers were forced gradually to abandon their plans and return to unrestricted production. The Agricultural Adjustment Act provides for rental and parity payments to compensate the co-operating producer for making his acreage adjustment. This device identifies the individual grower's interest with that of the whole group and makes his co-operation pay him, both directly through payments and indirectly through sale of his crop for the higher price which adjustment brings.

Q.—Do these payments have any purpose other than compensating farmers for the adjustment they make in the cotton acreage?

A.—Yes. Besides making it possible through rental payments to obtain a reduction in acreage without sacrifice on the part of the grower, these payments also contribute to the farmer's return for the cotton he produces. The parity payments and, in part the rental payments, should be considered as much a part of the farmer's price as the price he receives on the open market.

Q.—What part did the passage of the Bankhead Act play in the 1934 program?

A.—The Bankhead Act, enacted by Congress April 21, 1934, provided for a tax of 50 per cent of the average price of all cotton marketed in excess of ten million 500-pound bales. The Bankhead Act discouraged producers who had not signed contracts from expanding their acreage so as to profit by the reduction made by other producers. Thus the Bankhead Act made it more certain that the desired reduction in national production would be obtained in 1934.

Q.—What change in total supply of American cotton has been brought about?

(Continued on Page 24)

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Excessive Dye Variations In Fabrics Containing "Cable Twist" Yarn

THE following report was compiled by B. L. Hathorne and submitted by the members of the Rayon Sub-Committee of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists:

Many pleasing fabrics have been produced during the past two years by utilizing crepe yarns consisting of acetate doubled over viscose crepe. These yarns have appeared in many popular constructions, most of which have caused dyers many headaches due to excessive warp-streaks and filling changes.

In most cases, after many trials, the dyer has simply stated that these troubles are due to the construction and nature of the yarn, without delving any further into the actual cause and possible cure.

Unfortunately, from the viewpoint of both dyer and weaver, excessive dye troubles have detracted considerably from the value of the process fabric and have in turn forced a reduction in the selling price of the greige fabric and curtailed the life of many of these fabrics that might otherwise have become important yardage numbers.

The throwster was in most cases blamed by the dyer for the trouble, it being the dyer's opinion that uneven twist, etc., was the true cause of the fault. After checking into many such fabrics the throwsters convinced themselves that these yarns were relatively uniform with respect to twist, count, etc.

Throwsters, then, passed the trouble back to the designer, stating that the nature of the fabric was such that it could not be produced uniformly.

The writer was recently requested to examine a substantial quantity of merchandise containing acetate doubled-over viscose crepe and to determine the cause of the excessive color-changes observed in the finished fabric.

Whereas the fabric contained the usual number of throwing variations, some of which contributed in part to the variations observed, particularly when the fabric was dyed into a cross-dye effect thus accentuating such differences that occurred during the doubling action, nevertheless, it was evident that very early in the investigation that throwing variations could not be responsible for the extreme color variations noted in the fabric.

A detailed description of all the tests made in conjunction with this problem would be meaningless and unnecessarily boring insofar as this article is concerned. However, one part of the work produced such startling results that a detailed description of the exact manner in which results were obtained may be of interest and value to those who have encountered, and may in the future encounter, similar problems.

Rather than theorizing upon the probable cause of the phenomenon observed, and lacking as yet conclusive proof of the cause, the information can best be presented by a simple outline of the work that clearly establishes proof of a phenomenon of acetate dyeing hitherto unknown by most people handling this fiber in commercial dye plants.

Proof of the facts found was produced in the following manner:

1. 12 skeins of acetate rayon of well-known type were obtained from the manufacturer.
2. Yarn from each skein was wound in equal quantity upon three steaming spools of the type used in throwing plants—1/3 of a skein was wound on each spool. The spools were marked separately for later identification.
3. 24 of the spools, two from each skein, were placed in a Mertz vacuum steamer and were subjected to two five-minute steam treatments (temperature of steam, 180 degrees Fahrenheit—temperature of water, 160 degrees Fahrenheit).
4. 12 of the spools, one from each skein, were removed from the steamer.
5. The remaining 12 skeins were steamed for two additional 5-minute periods, the same temperature being maintained.
6. All the yarn was coned, care being taken that cones were marked the same way as the spools from which the cones were taken.
7. The entire 36 cones were then knit on a circular knit hosiery machine continuously, the individual swatches being separated by two rows of mercerized cotton, the group of swatches being separated by a larger amount of cotton.

The continuous tube produced, as described above, was then dyed in a bath containing yellow, red and blue acetate dyestuffs, in such proportions that a reddish-brown shade was produced. The fabric was entered into this dye-bath dry and was worked for one hour. The starting temperature was 100 degrees Fahrenheit, the bath being slowly raised to 180 degrees at three-quarters of an hour and held at 180 degrees for fifteen minutes.

Examination of the finished fabric disclosed the startling fact that the yarn that had been steamed for two five-minute periods and for the four five-minute periods had absorbed only approximately half as much dyestuff as the yarn which had not been steamed at all, and that the color varied considerably from swatch to swatch of the steamed portions of the fabric due to the action of the steam.

In order to determine, at least roughly, whether or not the phenomenon was due to the fact that the yarn was under some tension on the spools and therefore, stretched due to the increased plasticity of the acetate on the application of steam, several skeins were knit into long continuous tubes, which were then cut into thirds, 1/3 being unsteamed, 1/3 being given two 5-minute steamings, and the last 1/3 being given four 5-minute steamings. Afterwards all the fabrics were entered dry into the dye-bath and dyed as heretofore.

Examination of the dye swatches showed that the steamed swatches dyed much less heavily than those not exposed to the steaming process.

At this writing, insufficient work has been done to enable the writer to state with accuracy as to whether or

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Our Cotton Trade With Japan

(Continued from Page 3)

ness and in world commerce. The same companies buy the raw cotton and sell the manufactured goods, and they have affiliated companies or branches in all parts of the world.

JAPAN'S SKILL IN MIXING COTTON GROWTHS

Now, all this may seem academic to most of you, but there is another point which certainly cannot be so considered from the standpoint of our cotton trade with Japan; that is, the skill which the Japanese spinners have developed in the mixing of one growth of cotton with another and in the substitution of one for another when relative prices make such substitution profitable. Mr. Pearse wrote, "Mixing of cotton is an art of which the Japanese mill managers are justly proud," and he proceeded to give detailed information as to the percentage of each kind used in mixing American and Indian, different kinds of Indian, Egyptian and Uganda, and others. Mr. Moser quoted a Japanese observer, who stated that a considerable part of the success of the Japanese industry is to be attributed to the mixing of the American staple with low grade Indian cotton and he pointed out that the Japanese guard their mixing formulas very jealously.

The flexibility of the Japanese spinning industry from the standpoint of the optional use of different growths of cotton is strikingly shown by figures on the relative amounts of American and foreign growths used in Japanese mills in recent years. Four years ago, American cotton constituted about 42 per cent and foreign growths 58 per cent of Japan's total consumption of all kinds of cotton. Three years ago, American cotton constituted 63 per cent and foreign growths 37 per cent. Two years ago, American cotton constituted 72 per cent and foreign growths 28 per cent. Last year, American cotton constituted 58 per cent and foreign growths 42 per cent. Thus, in four years, the percentage represented by American cotton ranged from 42 to 72.

BUYING CONNECTIONS IN PRODUCING COUNTRIES

It is with good reason, therefore, that the big merchant firms which supply cotton to Japanese spinners have buying offices and buying connections not only in the United States, but also in India, China, and other producing countries. They must be in a position to offer their spinner customers the entire range of different kinds of cotton in which their customers are interested. Those who cling to the belief that the United States has a monopoly, or a semi-monopoly, in supplying the world with the major textile fiber should familiarize themselves with the operations of these merchant firms and of the spinners to whom they sell. They would soon have to discard the ancient fallacy that American cotton is King.

One can readily see or easily discover why Japan, to a greater extent than any other great cotton-consuming country, can and does switch back and forth from one growth of cotton to another, in large degree. Producing very little cotton itself, it must draw from distant producing countries, chiefly the United States and India, and is so located that from a geographical standpoint it finds it economical to draw from either one. The bulk of its production is in the medium and coarse counts of yarn and constructions of cloth, in the manufacture of which other grows may be readily mixed with American. Its mills have been constructed mostly in recent years and they are equipped with types of machinery which are well adapted to the use of different kinds of cotton or mixtures of them. Add to these factors the technical skill of the spinners in using the various growths, and one can readily

(Continued on Page 10)

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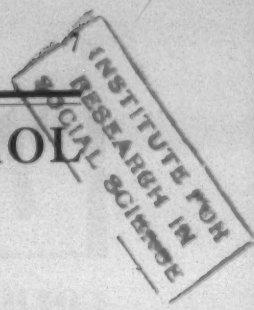
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More Silk Thrown Than Rayon Yarns

The amount of raw silk which is thrown each year, and the corresponding quantity of rayon yarn which is thrown to twists greater than those supplied by the rayon producers, has been a moot question in the market for some time, it is pointed out in the current edition of the *Textile Organon*. The publication of the Tubize Chatillon Corporation estimates that of all raw silk used in this country during the current year 75 per cent, or 45,000,000 pounds, will be thrown into silk yarns. It estimates that about 18 per cent, or 35,000,000 pounds, of all the rayon sold in 1934 will be given additional twist above that supplied by the rayon producers.

"Rayon customarily is sold by the producers with some twist in it, the turns usually varying from two up to seven an inch," the *Organon* explains. "Thus we conclude that the preponderant proportion of rayon as it is put into the market is rayon yarn, while silk as it enters the American market from abroad is raw silk and not silk yarn."

"Essentially all silk going into hosiery must be thrown. The hosiery code authority recently announced that 60 per cent of all silk consumed in this country was consumed in the hosiery industry. So we may figure at the outset that all of this hosiery silk, or 60 per cent of the total silk consumed, is thrown."

"In the broad and narrow woven silk fields, it is estimated that 40 per cent of the silk used is thrown, or about 16 per cent of the total (40 per cent of 40 per cent). The different weights of warp and filling must be considered here, as the percentages given are based on poundage and not on yardage. Thus we arrive at the figure of about 75 per cent (60 per cent plus 16 per cents), as representing the proportion which thrown silk bears to the total raw silk consumed. Translated into pounds, this would represent approximately 45,000,000 pounds during 1934.

THROWN RAYON

"Turning to rayon, essentially no rayon used in underwear and hosiery is given additional twist beyond that supplied by the rayon producers as they sell it. This knit goods business accounts for about 30 per cent of all rayon sold."

"Of the remaining 70 per cent of rayon poundage going into woven goods, we may roughly divide these woven goods into dress goods (65 per cent of all woven) and non-dress goods or staples (35 per cent of all woven). Essentially no warp rayon, except for marquisettes and some sheers, is twisted beyond that twist furnished by the rayon producers, and rayon used in the fillings of flat cloths such as taffetas, satins, twills, etc., likewise does not require additional twisting."

"It is estimated that of the rayon in dress goods (65 per cent of all rayon woven goods or 45 per cent of all rayon sold), about 40 per cent is given additional twist above that supplied by the rayon producer. Here again we tried to take into account the different weights of the warp and filling yarns typically used. These figures of twist restated show that the poundage content of all rayon dress goods is about 40 per cent extra-twisted rayon, which in turn represents about 26 per cent (40 per cent of 65 per cent) of the rayon woven goods produced, which in its turn means 18 per cent (26 per cent of 70

(Continued on Page 25)



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Our Cotton Trade With Japan

(Continued from Page 7)

understand why it is that, on an average, only about fifty or sixty per cent of the cotton spun in Japanese mills is American staple.

TREND TOWARD LARGER USE OF AMERICAN

There is no doubt that if American cotton is made available in ample supply and at a price which is on a parity with prices of foreign growths, due allowance being made for difference in quality, Japan will gladly increase its consumption of American cotton as its spinning industry expands. This is evident for several reasons. The trend of cotton spinning in Japan is toward finer yarns and finer cloths—the normal trend in all new cotton manufacturing countries—and American cotton can be made economically into finer goods than Indian, Chinese, and many other foreign growths. During the past few years while Japan has increased its total cotton consumption at a rapid rate, the trend has been toward a larger relative use of American and a smaller relative use of other descriptions. As Japan develops its cotton goods trade with western countries, the trend toward finer goods becomes more pronounced, for countries which are more advanced economically naturally take finer products. In those years in which Japan has reduced its consumption of American and increased its spinning of other kinds, one could readily find the chief explanation for this in the changes in the relative supplies and relative prices of the different kinds of cotton.

DO WE WANT THAT TRADE?

The question of our cotton trade with Japan, therefore, comes down simply to this: Do we want that trade? Do we want to retain all of our present cotton export business with Japan and do we want to expand it? During the last cotton season Japan's consumption of our cotton was about forty per cent more than the total production of Oklahoma, which State was second only to Texas in its production of the staple. Between four million and five million acres were devoted to growing that cotton. The ginning of it was equal to a full season's work for about two thousand gins. Approximately five hundred cargoes of cotton left this country for Japanese ports. The greater part of a million people either worked in producing and moving the cotton or were dependent upon those who did.

THREE REQUISITES FOR CONTINUED TRADE

There are three requisites to the continuation and expansion of our cotton trade with Japan. First, if we wish to hold this trade, we must produce the cotton with Japan desires. Secondly, we must produce and market such a supply that the price will be in line with the prices of competing foreign growths. Thirdly, Japan must be able to command, through the channels of international trade and the foreign exchange markets, the necessary number of dollars with which to buy our cotton. Needless to say, our production curtailment program is working toward a reduction of our cotton exports to Japan. So far this season our shipments to that country have been about twenty per cent less than during the same period last season. In consequence of the reduction in the supply of American cotton and the withholding of a large portion of available supplies through Government loan operations, the price of the American staple is being held above a parity with prices of foreign growth, with the result that the trend is toward a lesser use of American and a larger use of foreign cottons in Japanese mills.

Do we want these trend to continue? The future of our cotton trade with Japan is in our own hands. We can be certain that the Japanese cotton industry will forge ahead and will require still larger amounts of the white fiber. It is for us to decide whether we shall adopt such policies as will give us our share of this trade.

Program for North Carolina Meeting

The Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association will convene at the Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C., on November 22nd and 23rd.

Meeting of the directors will be held at 11 a. m. on the morning of the 22nd. The meeting will formally open with the banquet session at 7:45 Thursday evening.

The program committee has secured Dr. John L. Davis, of New York City, one of the outstanding humorists of America, as the banquet speaker.

Friday, November 23rd, will be devoted only to business sessions, with discussions led by various members of the industry.

The officers of the Association are: President, A. M. Fairley, Laurinburg; first vice-president, J. A. Long, Roxboro; second vice-president, Harvey W. Moore, Charlotte; secretary-treasurer, Hunter Marshall, Jr., Charlotte; traffic manager, Carl R. Cunningham, Atlanta, Ga.

Jacobs Reports Decline in Print Cloth Output

Greenville, S. C.—The print cloth group of South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers has not made an impressive showing in production and sales during the first nine months of 1934, according to figures released Saturday by W. P. Jacobs, of Clinton, S. C., secretary of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

Statistics compiled by Mr. Jacobs include the following: Unfilled orders at the present time are only 50 per cent of the total one year ago, while stocks on hand are 75 per cent greater.

Production during the nine months up to October declined 23 per cent, as compared with production during the corresponding period of 1933, and sales during the same period this year dropped 35 per cent.

Production during the last nine weeks was 21 per cent less than during the corresponding period for last year, and sales during the last nine weeks were 54 per cent below those of the corresponding period in 1933.

Avondale Holds Barbecues

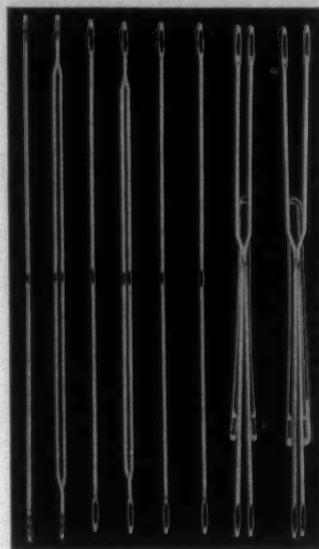
Mignon, Ala.—Saturday witnessed the largest gathering of the operatives of the Avondale Mills, operating a large number of units in Alabama, that has ever been held in this section. The company gave two large barbecues from 12 to 2 o'clock, one was held at the ball park here and the other at Sycamore, where one of the units is located. At each place concerts by bands were given, and programs had been arranged to make the event an entertaining one.

The company had issued tickets to the operatives and their families. Seven thousand attended the barbecue here and at Sycamore about 1,200 were present.

OBITUARY

R. P. EARNHARDT

Lexington, N. C.—R. P. Earnhardt, 40, former general manager and secretary of Wabena Cotton Mills here, in which he was financially interested, but for the past year chief of the field division of the office in Greensboro of the United States Internal Revenue Department for the State of North Carolina, died November 7th in Greensboro, following a sudden attack of cerebral hemorrhage. His widow, four daughters, one son and his mother survive.



What to seek in a HEDDLE

- 1st It should be designed for the particular construction of a fabric regardless of texture.
- 2nd It must fully take care of the size and respective fibre of the warp yarn.
- 3rd The length, size of wire and formation of the eye must be in absolutely correct proportion for the fabric to be woven.
- 4th—The finish of the heddle must be absolutely 100% in order to avoid obstruction and chafing.

All our flat Steel Heddles are so designed and made.

Send for "Selecting the Proper Heddle"

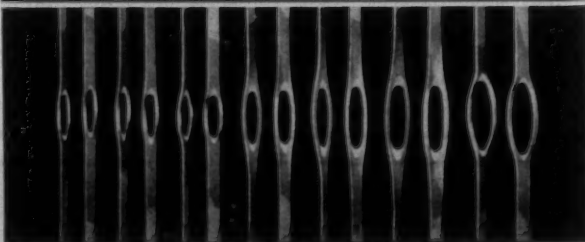
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Mfg. Co.

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Philadelphia, Pa.

<i>Southern Plant</i>	<i>New England Office</i>
621 E. McBes Avenue	44 Franklin Street
Greenville, S. C.	Providence, R. I.

Foreign Offices
Huddersfield, England
Shanghai, China

Here are shown a few magnified steel heddle eyes, so shaped, turned, and polished to permit absolutely free travel of warp ends.



New Developments in Textile Machinery

A spinning frame which "transcends all previous notions regarding high drafting" and other improved equipment are being shown at the Textile Machinery Exhibition in Manchester, Eng., according to a news dispatch to the *Journal of Commerce* which describes some of the newer machines on exhibit there.

Casablancoas are exhibiting a machine which transcends all previous notions regarding high-drafting in cotton spinning, for with it cotton has been spun under ordinary mill conditions with a draft of 400 and the resulting yarn was in every way satisfactory. The new principle has been named compound drafting and consists in subjecting the fibers to two consecutive drawing actions in one passage through the machine. The cotton is first drawn through a standard draw-box consisting of three pairs of rollers, then it passes through a false twisting device to consolidate the partly drawn sliver, and finally to a second drawing set working on normal Casablancoas principle. With a first draft of 6, a further draft of 1.5 between the first and second drawing mechanisms, and a final draft of 15, the total draft of the machine will be $6 \times 1.5 \times 15$ equals 135. Theoretically the possible range of drafts is from 27.5 to 1,500, but for normal work drafts of 50 to 400 may be used. The doublings are correspondingly fewer in number and if this proves no detriment to quality in the yarn, the elimination of several processes in the card room is clearly possible.

NEW TWISTING FRAME

The Watson-Lister twisting frame exhibited by Prince, Smith & Stells, Ltd., combines the two principles of "down twisting" and "up twisting" and it is claimed that the machine gives maximum production and superlative quality. In processing the ends are wrapped around positively driven rollers, and so effectively prevent variation in twist being caused by slip in the rollers. An impressive exhibit is a two-part carding set made by William Tatham, Ltd. The set is complete and includes an automatic feeder which gives great accuracy in weighing; a breaker card with a special type of breast roller; the Tatham patent parallel fiber feed for conveying the material from the breaker card to the finisher, and which gives excellent blending of the material besides presenting it in the best possible manner to the finisher card, and a condenser of new design with four heights of rubbing leathers. The set as exhibited is ideal for Indian cotton, as well as for most forms of cotton waste and for wool and cotton mixtures. By the addition of further parts to the machine many varieties of wool can be treated satisfactorily.

SHOW WINDING MACHINES

Several exhibitors are showing winding machines. The spread of the more-looms-to-a-weaver movement has encouraged the use of larger pirns and shuttles. A Scharer-Nussbaumer machine on view is designed for winding "flat" pirns; actually the pirns are oval in shape, and they have the advantage of containing a great deal more weft than a round pirn, thus giving the shuttle greater weft carrying capacity without increasing its depth or the height of the shed. On the same stand is a Ruti loom using the flat pirns for its weft supply. The other pirn winders include two of the "spindless" type, one to wind crepe yarns overend instead of by the unrolling method, and, among others, another that gives exceptionally high production.

A new rayon loom with many excellent features is exhibited by Wilson & Longbottom, Ltd. The makers emphasize that the loom is 100 per cent British in material, design and construction, and that every feature has been designed for weaving fabrics of the highest quality. Whether it is used for the delicate crepe de chine, taffetas, light or heavy satins, jacquard fancies or other styles the quality of the fabric is assured. The loom is very strongly built and is reinforced at the most vital parts to absorb shock and vibration at the beat-up. A Jaeggli silk and rayon loom exhibited by E. R. Meade, Ltd., can accommodate up to seven shuttles. It is a drop box loom with four boxes at each side which can move independently, or the boxes at one side can be lowered while those at the other are raised. The boxes operate in combination with a pick-at-will motion.

A. S. T. M. Committee D-13 Celebrates Twentieth Anniversary

The series of meetings of Committee D-13 on Textile Materials recently held in New York City are considered among the most successful yet held by this committee. The meeting also celebrated the twentieth anniversary of the organization of the committee. A number of constructive actions were taken at the meeting, some of which are indicated in the following paragraphs.

The scope of Section V on Hose, Belt and Numbered Duck of Subcommittee A-1 on Cotton and Its Products has been changed to cover all heavy cotton woven fabrics. Subcommittee A-3 on Wool and Its Products was divided into four sections as follows: Section I on Wool, Section II on Felt, Section III on Wool and Worsted Yarns, and Section IV on Woolen Fabrics. The general chairman is G. E. Hopkins, Technical Director, Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., Inc., who is also chairman of Section I. J. F. Marshall, general sales manager, American Felt Co., is chairman of Section II; Fred Noechel, head of Textile Laboratory, Botany Worsted Mills, of Section III; and A. G. Ashcroft, product engineer, Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Co., of Section IV.

Based on the reports of the respective subgroups in charge, the following recommendations were accepted at the meeting for submission to letter ballot of the Committee D-13 membership:

Proposed Methods of Testing—Cotton Fiber Length and Length Distribution; Cotton Fiber Fineness; Cotton Fiber Immaturity Count; Strength of Raw Cotton; Shrinkage in the Laundering of Silk and Rayon Broad Goods.

Revisions were recommended in the Standard Specifications for Textile Testing Machines (D 76-33). The changes provide for recognition of the constant specimen-rate-of-load machine as an approved type of tensile testing machine; the addition of a tolerance for testing machine speed; omission of reference to alignment pins; prevention of back-lash in dial pointer; and individual strand jaws. In the General Methods of Testing Woven Textile Fabrics (D 39-34) a change will be balloted upon by the committee involving a method of determining elongation for which an initial load of 6 oz. is specified, while other loads may be specified for particular materials.

The meeting took action to refer to the entire committee for approval a revision in the Tentative Definition of Direction of Twist. The proposed definition is as follows:

A yarn or cord has "S" twist if, when held in a vertical position, the spirals conform in slope to that of the central portion of the letter "S," and "Z" twist if the spirals

conform in slope to that of the central portion of the letter "Z."

A number of papers were presented at the general meeting of the committee as follows:

Some Observations from a Study of Wool Flannels, Serges and Gabardines—Prof. Ethel Phelps, University of Minnesota.

Determination of Twist in Single Woolen and Worsted Yarns—Fred Noechel, Botany Worsted Mills.

Measurement of Acceptance or Rejection of Synthetic Fabrics by Pittsburgh Women—Prof. D. R. Craig, University of Pittsburgh.

The Principle of Probability in the Evaluation of Testing Results—Dr. I. J. Saxl, Waypoysset Manufacturing Co.

The committee's research program includes studies of the following: Measurement of thickness; diameter of drums for testing strength of cords; slippage of seams in cloth; shrinkage of silk and rayon cloth; fat determination in woolen materials; chemical tests for floor coverings; yarn standards.

Japan Getting U. S. Export Trade

The severe loss in export trade in cotton goods to the mills of Japan is pointed out in a letter sent by Neuss, Hesslein & Co., New York sales agents, in a letter to Senator Tydings. The steady loss in American trade with the Philippines is shown in figures in the letter, which urges prompt action by the government on behalf of the domestic mills.

The letter follows:

"We are having a very hard time of it and the export business in cotton goods to all countries is rapidly becoming extinct. We are working without profit and using every device to get business so as to be able to hold our organization together expecting the Government to help the situation—the position is absolutely desperate.

"The steady decline of our shipments to the Philippines is evidenced by the following figures taken from Government reports:

"Arrivals of cotton textiles in the Philippine Islands

from the United States—January-June, 1933, 43,900,000 square meters, July-August, 1933, 11,463,000 square meters. Japan—January-June, 1933, 3,374,000 square meters, July-August, 1933, 3,122,000.

"Arrivals of cotton textiles in the Philippine Islands from the United States—January-June, 1934, 24,182,000 square meters, July-August, 1934, 4,566,000 square meters. Japan—January-June, 1934, 22,815,000 square meters, July-August, 1934, 12,256,000 square meters.

"The above figures show a decrease of 45 per cent during the first six months of 1934 as compared with the like period of 1933 whereas Japan increased 154 per cent. The situation is even more pronounced by comparing July-August, 1933, with the same two months of 1934, showing a falling off in our business of 60 per cent as against a 392 per cent increase by Japan. The situation in the Philippine Islands has reached an acute stage and only immediate relief can save the situation.

"The only reason we can hold even this business is because we are doing it without profit. We would be unable to do even our present turnover if the Japanese were using their full capacity in forcing the markets, which will doubtless happen when they are in a position to do so, because there is a definite indication of a trend toward systematic expansion as and when they are ready to take the business.

"We are not patriotic to the extent of ruining ourselves, but we certainly feel that we owe something to the country and its unemployed and we are doing all we can to keep the number down by keeping going.

"Considering that about 35,000 people were being employed in the cotton mills and 15,000 in other capacities, such as railroads, steamships, export houses, etc., making a total of 50,000, which is probably now reduced to about 20,000, it seems that something should be done to save these 20,000 workers from unemployment. We know you can help us, because Manila, for example, is within our direct influence and Cuba has been receiving favors at our hands which warrant reciprocation.

"The situation is urgent. We have been working for the past year and a half with desperation and I would take the liberty of recommending that this matter receive

100% PRODUCTION *assured!*

TRY "Victor Mill Starch"—a thin-boiling, highly penetrative

Starch that carries the weight into the cloth. Ask for—

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PERSONAL NEWS

L. W. Green, of the Eton Mills Company of Shelby, N. C., has become general overseer carding and spinning at the Collins Manufacturing Company, Inc., Asheville, N. C.

George D. Simpson, Sr., has been made assistant superintendent of the Collins Manufacturing Company, Inc., Asheville, N. C.

E. L. Hollar has been promoted from second hand to assistant overseer of carding at the Hannah Pickett Mills No. 2, Rockingham, N. C. He was formerly with the Shuford Mills, Hickory, N. C.

E. D. Estes has been appointed superintendent of the Opp and Micolos Cotton Mills, Opp, Ala. C. C. Cobb is manager of both mills. Mr. Estes, a textile graduate of Georgia Tech, has had considerable textile experience.

Marshall Dilling, prominent textile man of Gastonia and who is executive secretary of the Southern Textile Association, underwent a very serious operation at the Charlotte Sanatorium in Charlotte on last Saturday. His condition at the time of going to press was reported as being very satisfactory.

Haddock is President of Textile Chemists

Paul Haddock, of Charlotte, Southern manager for the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., was elected chairman of the Piedmont Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists at the annual meeting held in Charlotte on last Friday evening. Chester Eddy, of Greenville, S. C., was elected vice-chairman; Tom R. Smith, Belmont, N. C., secretary, and Hobart Southern, of Greensboro, treasurer.



PAUL HADDOCK

The dinner was presided over by George P. Feindel, retiring chairman. Two technical papers were presented, one by Dr. Graham Cook, of Allbright College, and the other by Dr. Vail, of the Philadelphia Quartz Company, who demonstrated the use of silicates in the textile industry. Senator R. R. Reynolds, who was to make the feature address, found it impossible to be present, and David Clark, editor of the Textile Bulletin, substituted.

Mr. Clark discussed the high spots of the recent textile strike and the reserved powers of the several States, which he declared were now being invaded.

A number of entertainment features, including a floor show, were on the program.

Master Mechanics Meet Next Week

A large attendance is expected at the meeting of the Master Mechanics' Division of the Southern Textile Association to be held at the Franklin Hotel, Spartanburg, S. C., on Friday, November 23rd.

L. W. Misenheimer, chairman of the group, has pre-

pared a very interesting program. It will be strictly along lines that will prove most interesting and helpful to practical men.

In addition to the questions for discussion that are being submitted in advance of the meeting, those who attend will be given an opportunity to ask for information on any mechanical questions on which they wish additional information.

In addition to the round table discussion, there will be papers by practical men who will discuss: Boiler Maintenance, Use of Testing Instruments and Water Treatment for Boilers.

The meeting will begin at 10 a. m.

Northern N. C.-Va. Division To Meet

The fall meeting of the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association will be held at the Country Club Inn, Danville, Va., on Saturday, December 1st. The meeting will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning and will close with a luncheon at about 12:30.

One of the highlights of the meeting will be an address by Robert West, president of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va. Mr. West will speak on a subject of vital interest to members of the Association. Culver Batson, of Lynchburg, Va., president of the Southern Textile Association, will be present.

Following the address by Mr. West, a discussion of carding, spinning, weaving, shop and other technical problems will be held. During the session officers of the division for the coming year will be elected. Officers of the division at the present time are: S. T. Anderson, Draper, N. C., president; James A. Bangle, Greensboro, N. C., vice-president; J. O. Thomas, Spray, N. C., secretary.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

CARDING

1. What is your opinion of the spinning quality of cotton now in use? Is it average or better than average?
2. What per cent of motes should lappers take from 1-inch S. M. cotton, when using vertical openers or some other good cleaning equipment in opening room?
3. What is your system of stripping and cleaning in card rooms (including drawing and fly frames)?
4. What is best doffer speed to get best carding and least amount of neps in stock?

SPINNING, ETC.

1. What is cause of work starting up bad on Monday mornings when using cork rollers? What have you done to overcome this trouble?
2. How fine numbers is it practical to spin when using cork rollers?
3. What are the finest numbers of yarn that are practical to spin using card strips from 1-inch cotton?
4. What system of cleaning in spinning rooms is best? Do you have cleaners or do you have spinners spin and clean their own sides? What is good system to use to eliminate slubs?
5. What is average number of warper stops you have on 21,000-yard beams? What are the greatest items causing stops?
6. What gauge do you use in setting winder or spooler guides on 22s yarn?, other numbers, and how often do you check the settings?

7. What is your method of checking up on bad work from winders, spoolers and warpers?

WEAVING

1. In damp weather does jacquard harness twist up more when varnished all over, or when not varnished except at the comber board and glass rods?
2. How can temple burrs be prevented from cutting the rayon filling on heavy pick goods?
3. Are humidifiers desirable around jacquard looms? If so, what type is better? What is the best relative humidity for cotton and for rayon?
4. What is the difference in humidity requirements in weave room when using potato starch or corn starch?
5. What is considered good life for shuttle on 108-inch jacquard looms and on 108-inch sheeting looms?

SHOP

1. Is it desirable to put test blocks in the electric circuit to each loom motor and to adjust the loom for minimum consumption of current?
2. What machine parts can be economically made in the average mill machine shop?
3. Is electric welding a success in repairing broken machine parts?
4. Has anyone found it actual economy to install gear hobbors or other production gear cutting equipment for making rather than buying their gears?
5. Is it economical to install steam traps on the discharge line from steam coils when the condensate is not returned to the boiler plant?
6. Have any special troubles been experienced with the three-legged loom motor now supplied as standard equipment on certain looms?

Bibb Overseers Organize

Macon, Ga.—At a meeting here Friday night at which supervisory forces of the Macon units of the Bibb Manufacturing Company banded themselves into an overseers' organization, H. W. Pittman and W. R. Parker were named general chairman and president, respectively.

Allen Dennis was elected first vice-president; M. R. Gardner, second vice-president; C. Fort Andrews, secretary, and A. A. Drake, Jr., treasurer.

About 100 men, who form the supervisory force, were addressed by W. A. Woodruff, general superintendent; L. R. Brumby, assistant general superintendent, and Mr. Drake, treasurer of the mill company.

When the meeting of the supervisors had been concluded, those present visited the community fair at the community building of the Bibb Manufacturing Company in the No. 1 unit village.

Carolina Co. Low Bidder On Huck Towels Contract

Philadelphia.—Bids on 253,826 huck towels were received at the Army Quartermaster Depot. Carolina Cotton & Woolen Co. named the lowest price on 77,000 at 10.5c each and Wellington, Sears on all at 10.77c.

Bids: California Cotton Mills, 11.75c; Niagara Textile Co., 180,000 at 12.3c; Cannon Mills, 10.97c; Carolina Cotton & Woolen Co., 77,000 at 10.5c, 48,000 at 11.7c, 60,000 at 11.8c and 68,000 at 11.9c; Amoskeag, 11.35c; R. R. Clark, 84,000 at 12.25c; Georgia-Kincaid Mills, 21,000 at 11.75c and 232,826 at 11.85c; Wellington, Sears, 10.77c, net, on entire quantity.

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THE FINEST PICKERS for YOUR LOOMS

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G & K 50-7/32" thick loop
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G & K 60-5/32" thick loop




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Carded Yarn Spinners Meet

The Carded Yarn Group, with more than one million, three hundred thousand spindles represented, met in Charlotte on last Friday. A. M. Fairley, chairman, presided. The meeting was an executive one and was largely devoted to a round table discussion of a number of questions of interest to the spinners at this time.

The most important resolution adopted was one asking that the processing tax on cotton be eliminated. The resolution showed that since August, 1933, the tax has amounted to \$130,000,000. The tax was described as being a particularly severe handicap to the carded yarn mills because their yarns are sold principally for use in low priced articles which find a very slow market unless they can be reasonably priced.

It was also brought out at the meeting that the first 12 months of operation of the NRA code, the industry's wage load was increased by 100 million dollars. These two cost factors, it was stated, have resulted in decreased consumption of cotton yarn and have retarded recovery. The resolution asked that the processing tax be removed and suggested that if the cotton in the form of a benefit payment, this relief from the national treasury in the resolution endorsing the stand of the Cotton-Textile Institute and the industry's code authority on limitation of machine hour production, the manufacturers pointed out that this regulation, which provides for a 40-hour week for labor and an 80-hour week for machine production, is a basic principle of the code and is practically the only benefit which the manufacturers have received from its operation. Other benefits from the Government, it was stated, were secured by labor.

Plans for Annual Meeting of Institute

Present indications are that the forthcoming annual meeting of the Cotton-Textile Institute in New York on December 5th will be one of the most important in the history of both the Institute and the cotton manufacturing industry.

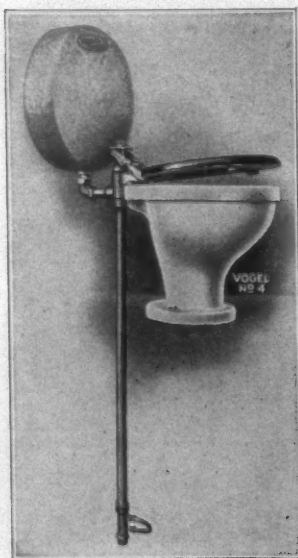
Developments during the past year have so centered nation-wide attention on the industry that a record attendance is anticipated by Institute officials in charge of plans for the meeting.

Several speakers, whose names and subjects are to be announced later, will review operations under the first NRA Code and the industry's prospects for the future.

An outstanding feature of the meeting will be "The Cotton Picture Gallery," an exhibit emphasizing the activities of the Institute's New Uses Section in the extension of existing markets and the development of new fields for cotton. The exhibit will include displays of the promotional material prepared and distributed by the Institute in co-operation with leading merchandisers throughout the country to popularize apparel-and-household-cottons.

Other sections of the "gallery" will show how the Institute's staff collaborates with fashion stylists here and abroad, with nationally known interior decorators in the development of new uses for cotton in the home, and with research and engineering experts to expand the use of cotton in every possible industrial and commercial field ranging from the use of cotton bags for packaging fruits and vegetables to the construction of "cotton roads" and "cotton houses."

ETOWAH, TENN.—Machinery is being set up at the Miller-Smith Knitting Mill here.



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too cold for
the . . .*

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I NSTALL it anywhere—and it won't freeze. Put it to the hardest kind of use and it won't get out of order. It's built to give service, and you can depend on the Vogel Number Four under all conditions and in all kinds of weather.

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● Better than ever this year, the Miami Biltmore program of fun is something folks are writing home about—including the news correspondents. More *national* sports and social events! And an even greater variety of guest amusements than last year!

● Golfing interest will again focus on the Miami Biltmore, golf's winter headquarters . . . with many tournaments scheduled, including golfdom's richest prize, the Miami Biltmore \$10,000 Open. Guests have membership privileges in the Miami Biltmore Country Club, adjoining the hotel. No other club has such an all-star pro staff . . . Olin Dutra, National Open champ! . . . Paul Runyan, 1934 national professional title holder! . . . Louis Costello! . . . Mike Brady! . . . and Ned Everhart!

● Weekly water carnivals bring the world's best swimmers and divers

to the hotel's outdoor pools . . . an inspiring setting, with picturesque terraces for lunching after your morning dip—and a sandy beach for sun-loafing. Guests have membership privileges also in the Roney Plaza Cabaña Sun Club at Miami Beach.

● Key Largo Anglers Club, on the Florida "keys" . . . in the heart of the world's best sport fishing grounds . . . is yours to enjoy when a Biltmore guest.

● For the equestrian fan — stables of spirited steppers or docile ponies, at nominal cost . . . thirty miles of bridle paths . . . horseback breakfasts, moonlight canters, treasure hunts . . . and a field for jumping.

● For the tennis enthusiast . . . fast, clay courts . . . dramatic tournaments . . . a professional coach.

● For the socialite . . . two popular society orchestras . . . nightly musical revues, with famous stars of stage and screen . . . bridge parties (including national tourneys) . . . musicales . . . tea dances . . . and a thousand happy diversions that will make your vacation at the Miami Biltmore the gayest adventure you've had in years!

● For the epicure . . . the Miami Biltmore emphasizes excellence in cuisine . . . with surprising innovations in service this year . . . both in the main dining room and the terrace restaurants.

● New amusements, which you've never before had an opportunity to indulge, supplement the Miami Biltmore's major programs of play and relaxation . . . the most *amazing* vacation ever conceived.

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Power to Enforce

THERE was a time when North Carolina, South Carolina and each of the States, in existence at that time, were separate governments.

It was realized that for purposes of mutual protection and to control interstate activities there should be some central body in which all of the States would have a voice and for such purposes, and such purposes only, the States united and the organization was called the United States.

When the Constitutional Convention met it was unanimously recognized that each State should remain a sovereign and should retain its sovereign rights and first consideration was given to the basis upon which each should be represented and should vote in the general assembly or Congress as it was to be called.

One group insisted that each State should have equal representation in the Congress irrespective of its population; that is, that little Delaware should have an equal voice with New York which had a much greater population. Another group contended that each State should have a vote in proportion to its population.

As a solution to the apparent deadlock it was decided that the general assembly or Congress should be composed of two bodies, in one of which there should be equal representation for every State and in the other representation based upon population and thence came the Senate and the House of Congress.

Upon many other questions there was a difference of opinion which had to be ironed out or compromised but upon one question there was practically no divergence of views. That was

that each State was to retain all of its sovereign rights and powers. It was expressly stated in the Constitution, as adopted, that each State reserved unto itself policing powers over its citizens and their activities which means that the Legislature of a State, the legislative body chosen by the citizens of such State, was to be the only body having power to enact rules of conduct or prescribe working conditions for citizens of the State.

It is true that it was later found that citizens of a State might under the laws of that State do things which would injure the citizens of another State.

The State of Louisiana permitted the operation of a lottery and thereby great losses were inflicted upon citizens of other States which did not permit lotteries and the United States Supreme Court while granting unto Louisiana the right to permit the operation of a lottery, denied the right of the lottery to sell tickets outside of Louisiana.

When the movement for a National Child Labor Law was begun it was the almost unanimous opinion of members of Congress, and so stated in debates, that Congress had no power to prescribe hours of labor or minimum ages of employment for the citizens of any State because the Constitution of the United States gave no such powers to Congress, but on the other hand expressly reserved unto each State the right to control the conduct of its citizens within its own borders.

Recognizing and admitting that Congress had no power to say that a child of a specified age might not work in North Carolina or in Massachusetts, Congress attempted to accomplish the same purpose by prohibiting the shipment, across State borders, of goods made in a factory in which any child under a certain age had worked. The law permitted the manufacture of goods, contrary to its provisions, provided the goods were sold within the State of their manufacture.

When the test case of the Federal Child Labor Law reached the United States Supreme Court the law was declared unconstitutional upon the grounds that *Congress could not do by indirection that which it had no power to do directly.*

That was a positive statement by the United States Supreme Court that Congress had no power to prescribe working conditions in any State and that they could not even do so by indirection or subterfuge.

That was the last decision of the United States Supreme Court upon the subject of the reserved powers of the several States and until that decision is overruled and it is held that the reserv-

ed rights of the States have been invalidated, no act of Congress or order of President Roosevelt relative to working conditions or hours of labor or wages in any manufacturing establishment is legal or can be enforced.

In our last issue we quoted an opinion recently rendered by United States Attorney General Cumming which said:

I am of the opinion that the President has no authority to impose civil penalties for violations of codes and regulations, and that violators of such codes and regulations may not lawfully be punished in a manner other than that provided by Congress in the National Industrial Recovery Act. It follows, of course, that the President has no power to delegates such powers.

Cotton manufacturers wishing to co-operate in the recovery plans of President Roosevelt adopted the Textile Code and we have urged every manufacturer to operate in accordance with its terms but we have now reached a point beyond the Code and the cotton mills are being flooded with an army of "impartial investigators" and "conciliators" (at \$15 per day and expenses) who are attempting by threats, intimidation and coercion to enforce rules and regulations made under authority delegated by a Congress which itself had no power to make any such rules and regulations.

In its latest decision upon the subject the United States Supreme Court said that Congress could not do by indirection that which it had no power to do directly.

Here we find Congress trying to do by "delegated power" that which the United States Supreme Court has said that it had no power to do directly or by indirection.

In our opinion the one thing which has saved the United States, and allowed it to continue to function, has been its dual government with the sovereignty of the separate States recognized.

In a country covering such a vast area and with people in different sections having divergent opinion upon matters of conduct and life, it has been exceedingly fortunate that each State reserved unto itself policing powers or the control of the conduct of its own citizens.

Had it not been for the denial of the right of Congress to interfere, in matters of conduct in the several States, social equality with negroes would have long ago been forced upon Southern States by Congress and there would be the constant menace of Congressional action based upon the activities of organized minorities.

The South and the cotton manufacturing industry of the South wishes to co-operate in recovery plans but we see in many of the activities of the present moment an organized effort to break down resistance against control by Congress of the internal affairs of the States.

The States have never surrendered their reserved rights and powers, nor has the United States Supreme Court ever held that they had ceased to exist or been diminished.

We see a danger in permitting an assumption of power and authority by those who have no legal powers or authority.

A President Reports to His Stockholders

FROM a recent report of the president of a Southern cotton mill to his stockholders, a report not intended for publication, we are quoting the following without naming the mill:

I know of no tyranny so ruthless and cruel as the tyranny the officials of the United Textile Workers would set up through the imposition of the "closed shop" on our industry. What our Southern cotton mill workers most need at present is not the so-called protection of organized labor, as represented by the U. T. W., but protection from these ruthless radicals who are trying to exploit them.

Most of you are familiar with the "closed shop" and all that goes with it. If not, you will be greatly enlightened by reading "Lancashire Under the Hammer," a remarkable book published a few years ago showing how the "closed shop" had practically wrought the destruction of the textile industry in Great Britain.

As far as this company is concerned, we will never accept the "closed shop." If, unhappily, it should be imposed upon us, we would certainly urge our stockholders to liquidate the company and salvage what they can on their investment before complete ruin engulfed us all. As I have said, what the Southern cotton mill workers really need is to be saved from the exploitation of this band of radicals.

Unhappily, there is increasing reason to believe that Communism is at the bottom of many recent labor disturbances throughout the country, including a large number of strikes in our own industry. If this is true, the quicker the facts are known, the better it will be. Someone recently said, a Government that nurses these radicals in its bosom cannot hope to escape the consequence of their venom.

The Real Stretch-Out

If the textile probe lasts as long as most probes do, it'll be right much of a stretch-out itself.—*Greensboro Daily News*.

Much Material

But as long as Mr. Gorman denounces the textile employers, David Clark is one editor who'll never have to rack his brain for editorial subjects.—*Greensboro Daily News*.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

CLIFTON, S. C.—In the United States Supreme Court, the Clifton Manufacturing Company won in part in its attempt to recover from the United States \$162,805 and interest, which it had been forced to pay as income and excess profits for 1918. The court reversed the decision against the company and remanded the case for further action in accordance with the ruling.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—W. Koury Company, with principal office at Greensboro, has filed a certificate of incorporation in the office of Secretary of State Stacey W. Wade at Raleigh, to manufacture and deal in work clothes for men and children and other garments of every description. Authorized capital stock \$100,000, subscribed stock \$300, by W. Koury, Fred Koury and Herbert S. Falk, all of Greensboro.

SALISBURY, N. C.—Piedmont Textiles, Inc., with principal offices at Salisbury, has filed a certificate of incorporation in the office of Stacey W. Wade, secretary of State, at Raleigh, to carry on the business of manufacturing and selling yarns, thread, twine, cloth and all textile fabrics. Authorized capital stock \$100,000, subscribed stock \$300, by W. F. McCanless, R. L. McCanless and M. M. Murphy, all of Salisbury.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—An order by Federal Judge H. H. Watkins confirming the reorganization plan of the Woodside Cotton Mills Company is now in effect.

The order declared the plan effective as of November 10th, and as binding upon all stockholders and creditors, including those who have not, as well as those who have, voted in stockholders' meetings to accept the plan. Judge Watkins held the plan "is fair and equitable and does not discriminate in favor of any class of stockholders or creditors."

The order also stated the debtor is authorized "by its charter as amended, upon the confirmation of said plan, to take all action necessary to carry out the plan."

The meeting of directors and stockholders for authorization of issuance of new stock has not been called, but will be held within the next few weeks, officials of the firm said.

GLASGOW, VA.—The Blueridge Company, Inc., has recently received a Virginia charter. The officers of the company are A. T. Eastwick, president, and J. L. Eastwick, secretary and treasurer, both of Norristown, Pa. While these men are also interested in the yarn producing firm of James Lees & Sons Co., Bridgeport, Pa., this Virginia corporation is an independent company, to be operated entirely on its own behalf. The newly organized Blueridge Company, Inc., will manufacture carpets, woolen and other textile fabrics. It is not yet entirely certain exactly what types of textiles the plant will produce.

The company has acquired a tract of 75 acres in Glasgow from the Glasgow Company, Inc., on which to erect factory buildings. These buildings will be thoroughly modern in every particular and will be equipped with the latest type machinery. Construction is to begin immediately.

The Blueridge Company, Inc., when in complete operation, should employ several hundred persons.

It is emphasized by an official of the James Lees & Sons Co. that the operation of this new organization will

MILL NEWS ITEMS

in no way affect the operations of the Charles P. Cochran Company, producing an extensive line of rugs and carpets in its Philadelphia plant.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Stockholders and directors of the American Spinning Company held their annual meeting at the mill office near Greenville and elected the following officers: D. D. Little, of Spartanburg, S. C., president and treasurer; Hugh F. Little, of Spartanburg, assistant treasurer and secretary; Mrs. Lola D. Johnson, of Greenville, assistant secretary and cashier, and Luther McBee, of Greenville, assistant secretary.

The following directors were elected: Morris Hadley, of New York City; F. H. Gedney, of Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Lott B. Malone, of Flushing, N. Y.; John E. Sullivan, of Boston, Mass.; John E. Page, of Chelsea, Mass.; H. J. Haynsworth, of Greenville; J. E. Sirrine, of Greenville; D. D. Little, of Spartanburg, and Hugh F. Little, of Spartanburg.

SYLACAUGA, ALA.—Much interest in textile circles in this section centers in the project of the Avondale Mills of this place, which are working on a plan whereby they will soon erect about sixteen residences for their operatives on a tract of land about five miles from this city. Each of these homes will have a five-acre lot on which the tenants can have a cow, hogs, chickens, garden and other crops. It is believed that each family in this way can become self-supporting, with its earnings at the mill a net income. This project is being watched with much interest as a forerunner of future industrial settlements. Such a plan is ideal under the new 40-hour plan that industry is following. Ever since the New Deal became effective scores of farmers living over an area within a radius of 20 miles of Sylacauga have found employment in the Avondale Mills and at the same time kept up a large part of their farm activities.

LANGLEY, S. C.—G. A. Franklin, manager of Seminole Mills at Clearwater, S. C., and the Bath and Langley plants of the Aiken Mills, Inc., and J. F. Foley, manager of the Clearwater Finishing Plant, have reported results of operations as shown by statements of the year ended July 31, 1934, as follows:

Aiken Mills, Inc., of Bath and Lengley, S. C., report for the year ended July 31, 1934, gross sales of \$2,018,387 and profits of \$11,661 before income taxes.

The Seminole Mills of Clearwater, S. C., reports for the year ended July 31, 1934, gross sales of \$393,383 and losses of \$27,290 before income taxes.

Clearwater Finishing Company, of Clearwater, S. C., reports for the year ended July 31, 1934, gross finishing charges of \$348,230 and profits of \$10,701 before income taxes.

Four Cotton Mills Get Large Army Contracts

Philadelphia.—Contracts for cotton goods totalling more than 4,000,000 yards were awarded by the Army Quartermaster Depot here. Lane Cotton Mills will furnish 2,500,000 yards of 28-inch blue denim, 2.20 yards per pound, at 14c, less 6 per cent, 10 days; Wellington,

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Sears, 37,338 yards of 33-inch 7.90-ounce tent duck at 27.37c, less 2 per cent, 10 days.

Mount Vernon-Woodbury Mills, 204,600 yards of 29½-inch 9.85-ounce duck at 20.3c and 50,000 yards at 20.6c net; William L. Barrell will supply 100,000 yards of this type duck at 20.81c and also 1,117,080 yards of 29½-inch 15.5-ounce tent duck at 29.82c, less 2 per cent, 10 days.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.—Thread Spinners, Inc., has been incorporated here by W. W. Glenn, W. E. Crenshaw and Edgar Love. The authorized capital stock is 1,000 shares of stock of no par value.

The company represents a reorganization of the Lincolnton Thread Spinners which was recently purchased from the receivers by the organizers of the new company.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—In the equity division of the Circuit Court, sale of all of the properties of the Helen Mills, of Alabama, a cotton mill plant that has been idle several years, has been set for Monday, December 3rd, under a decree issued by Judge Paul Speake, in the case of Robert Murphree, trustee, against the corporation. The property consists of several blocks of real estate in the West Huntsville subdivision, on which is located a large cotton mill building containing machinery, a large warehouse and mill office and numerous tenant houses. Established about 30 years ago as the Rowe Knitting Mill, the plant had been in successful operation many years until the current depression began. Its last manager, the late W. I. Wellman, banker and cotton mill operator, changed its name to Helen Mills, in honor of his wife.

Co-Operative Club At Liberty

The employees of the weave room at Easley Cotton Mills No. 3, Liberty, S. C., held a meeting last Saturday for the purpose of organizing a Textile Club. The name "Co-operative Club" was decided upon. The following officers were elected: President, A. L. Benjamin; vice-president, J. L. Bobo; secretary and treasurer, J. A. Reeves; assistant secretary and treasurer, B. D. Martin.

The following charter members: A. L. Benjamin, J. L. Bobo, J. A. Reeves, B. D. Martin, R. F. Hicks, E. B. Bryant, Paul McCall, W. L. Owens, Cleo McCall and F. A. Newell.

The club voted to have meetings each Saturday morning at 8:30 o'clock and to open with devotional services, which will be followed by general discussion of the betterment of the weaving department.

The two main objects of this club are to improve the quality and quantity of the output of the weave room.

Booklet From New Departure Mfg. Co.

A new booklet, "Let's Can the Oil Can," is being distributed to textile mills by the New Departure Manufacturing Company, of Bristol, Conn. It describes the series of New Departure ball bearings in which the felt seals are integral with the bearings. This construction provides a bearing that is sealed to prevent loss of lubricants and also prevent the entrance of dirt into the bearings.

The booklet also gives other information relating to various types of bearings manufactured by this company.

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It will be found of interest to superintendents, overseers, master mechanics and others in the textile mills. Copies of the booklet may be had upon application to the company.

Earnest M. Potter, of Charlotte, is Southern representative for the New Departure Manufacturing Company.

Increase in October Buying By American Public

The American public spent \$454,326,000 in department stores, mail order, general chain and variety stores in October as compared with \$404,062,000 spent in September and \$389,276,000 in October a year ago, according to the International Statistical Bureau, Inc. This marked the largest total for that month since 1931.

The aggregate increase in expenditures for the first 10 months was \$549,973,000 over the same period last year. With the holiday buying period still ahead, the bureau points out, sales for the first 10 months are within less than a half million dollars of the entire total for 1933.

According to A. W. Zelomek, economist and director of the bureau, the American public spent about a quarter of a billion dollars in department stores this October, or about \$25,000,000 more than in October a year ago. Mail order organizations did a business of about \$60,000,000 and variety stores about \$50,000,000. Although actual dollar volume in October exceeded September, the index of sales after adjustment for seasonal variation was lower.

Mr. Zelomek points out that the current favorable sales trend is important in that it represents a greater movement of actual merchandise, rather than increased dollar volume due to higher prices. Prices today are estimated at only fractionally above the corresponding period a year ago, whereas the dollar increase in sales is considerably higher, estimated at 8.9 per cent, after allowing for seasonal variation and the number of business days in the month.

Against Labor Coercion

Six specific provisions for enactment into law to put to an end to coercion of employees, and "for the purpose of fixing the legal responsibility of labor organizations for their acts," will be urged upon all State Legislatures by the National Association of Manufacturers.

These provisions are as follows: make sympathetic strikes and sympathetic lockouts illegal; make employers and unions equally responsible for observance of contracts; make it illegal for any association of employers or employees to expel, suspend, fine or otherwise punish members refusing to participate in an illegal strike or lockout; make picketing illegal when it is carried on in such a manner as to intimidate or coerce employees or customers; declare illegal employment contracts requiring a person either to join or not to join any labor organization; outlaw deduction of any part of employee's wages by the employer for payment of organization dues without the employee's written consent.

The basis of settlement by the National Labor Relations Board which prohibits coercion in the Cleveland A. & P. controversy opens the way for curtailing the disastrous series of strikes by giving Federal recognition to the existence of terrorism by union members against other employees who desire to work, the Association says.

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HARRY F. HERMANSEN
Manager

Definite Facts On Cotton Program

(Continued from Page 4)

A.—There was an actual supply of 26,000,000 bales in each of the 1931-32 and 1932-33 cotton seasons. Until about four and a half million bales were plowed up in 1933, there was a prospective supply for 1933-34 of about 29,000,000 tables. With the adjustment, this very large prospective supply was reduced to an actual supply of 24,800,000 bales for the 1933-34 season and this year's supply is 20,100,000 bales.

Q.—What change in price has been brought about by the cotton and other recovery programs?

A.—The Cotton Adjustment program has contributed to raising the price paid farmers for their cotton from an average of 6.5 cents per pound for the 1932-33 season to an average of 9.7 cents for the 1933-34 season and to 13.1 cents per pound September 15, 1934. The cotton seed price averaged \$31.54 per ton on September 15, 1934, compared with \$11.28 on September 15, 1932, and \$12.11 on September 15, 1933. Of course the drought has been a factor in the price rise especially in cotton seed and the government's monetary policy has helped lift farm prices, including that of cotton.

Q.—What changes have occurred in the total farm value of cotton and cotton seed since the adjustment program has been in effect?

A.—The farmer values of the cotton crop, including lint and cotton seed, for the last three years are as follows:

Crop year 1932—Value lint, \$424,032,000; value seed, \$59,880,000. Total value, \$483,912,000.

Crop year 1933—Value lint, \$633,266,000; value seed, \$83,741,000. Total value, \$717,007,000.

Crop year 1934—Value lint, \$618,516,000; value seed, \$141,456,000. Total value, \$759,972,000.

Q.—What contribution to cotton producers' income has been made by rental and benefit payments?

A.—The rental payments and 1933 option profits (based on 1934 prices) amounted to \$163,090,258 for 1933. The rental and parity payments in 1934 amount to \$116,505,809.

Q.—What changes have been brought about in the total income to cotton producers as a result of increased prices for cotton and cotton seed, and rental and benefit payments?

A.—Changes in total income are shown below:

Crop year 1932—Farm value, \$483,912,000; rental, parity payments and option profits, none. Total income, \$483,912,000.

Crop year 1933—Farm value, \$717,007,000; rental, parity payments and option profits, \$163,090,258. Total income, \$880,097,258.

Crop year 1934—Farm value, \$759,972,000; rental, parity payments and option profits, \$116,505,809. Total income, \$876,578,000.

Q.—What acreage has been released from cotton production and made available for growing food and feed crops as a result of the Cotton Adjustment program?

A.—From 40,852,000 acres in cotton in July 1, 1933, the acreage has been reduced to 27,241,000 in 1934. This freed 13,611,000 acres of land from cotton for production of food and feed crops, and practically all of this was so used. One survey in eight cotton-producing States indicates that only two per cent of the rented acres were idle after May 29, 1934.

Q.—In what way does the Cotton Adjustment program afford growers protection when crops fail?

A.—Rental and parity payments are made on the basis of past averages of acreage and production. Hence the

amount paid is not affected by crop failure in the year's production on which they are paid. Therefore, these payments provide a form of crop insurance in time of crop failure. Rental and benefit payments under the adjustment program and the sale of cotton tax exemption certifies under the Bankhead Act provide sources of cash income for growers whose crop has been severely reduced or destroyed by drought or other natural causes.

IS CONTINUANCE NECESSARY

Q.—Will the problems that faced cotton growers in the spring of 1933 recur unless adjustment measures are continued?

A.—With no assured means for maintaining balanced production and improved income, two million individual producers would be under the same pressure as they were prior to 1933 to look to volume production as the chief factor in income, with less regard for price. Many cotton farmers feel that this would result in an acreage in 1935 much larger than the acreages of 1933 and 1934, and that the increase would be likely to bring about another excessive supply, low prices, and reduced income.

More Silk Thrown Than Rayon Yarns

(Continued from Page 8)

per cent) of all the rayon sold. Thus only about 18 per cent of all rayon sold is given additional twist beyond that supplied by the rayon producer, or approximately 35,000,000 pounds during 1934.

COMPARATIVE COSTS

"We approach the matter of thrown silk and extra-thrown rayon costs with some trepidation because of the obvious difficulties of selecting the competing silk and rayon thrown yarns. While thoroughly aware of the fact that a pure-dye silk, heavy canton crepe is more expensive than a similar piece of rayon heavy canton crepe, nevertheless these two cloths compete in the sense that they both enter the same class of dress trade, and many of their attributes such as drape, hand, appearance, etc., are quite similar.

"Thus for a comparison of the raw material costs of these heavy canton crepes, we selected the popular 200-denier rayon crepe yarn thrown to 50 turns and the 12-thread 20-22 pure-dye silk yarn thrown to 45-50 turns. The throwing cost of this rayon is about 30c per pound and for the silk around 60c per pound in round numbers. Obviously, throwing costs and market selling prices may vary from these representative figures, but nevertheless these ratio of about 2:1 between these costs will hold. With 20-22 silk at about \$1.10 per pound, the cost of the above thrown silk yarn would be around \$1.70 per pound. The corresponding price for the crepe rayon yarn in 200-denier would be about 85c (56c plus 30c). Thus in the original raw silk or rayon, or in the throwing charges for each, or in the crepe yarn form of each, the silk is nearly twice as expensive as rayon. Any charges for weighting of the silk, either in yarn or piece goods form, is additional and obviously offsets to one degree or another the equivalent weights of silk fiber in the cloth.

"Summarized then, in the knit goods field essentially all silk must be thrown while rayon does not have to be given additional twist. In woven goods, about 40 per cent of all the silk used is thrown as against only about 26 per cent of all the rayon used for woven goods. This is true because of the sizable proportion of rayon woven goods which falls into the category of staples, none of the rayon for which is twisted except in marquisettes. The corresponding non-dress goods in woven silk is underwear cloth, the silk for which is twisted."



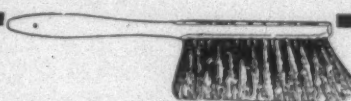
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Aktivin Corp.	—	Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co., Inc.	—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	—	Jacobs Graphic Arts Co.	—
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp.	—	Johnson, Chas. B.	—
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.	—	-K-	
Ashworth Bros.	22	Keever Starch Co.	13
Associated Business Papers, Inc.	—	-L-	
Atlanta Brush Co.	21	Law, A. M. & Co.	—
Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co.	22	Lincoln Hotel	—
Atlas Electric Devices Co.	—	Loper, Ralph E. Co.	25
Atwood Machine Co.	—	Luttrell, C. E. & Co.	—
-B-			
Bahnsen Co.	27	-M-	
Baily, Joshua L. & Co.	28	Majestic Hotel	24
Barber-Colman Co.	—	Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Ray-	—
Borne, Scrymser Co.	8	bestos Manhattan, Inc., The	—
Brookmire, Inc.	24	Maxwell Bros., Inc.	20
Brown, David Co.	20	Miami Biltmore	17
Brown, D. P. & Co.	—	-N-	
Bunn, B. H. Co.	21	National Oil Products Co.	—
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co.	—	National Ring Traveler Co.	29
-C-			
Campbell, John & Co.	—	Neisler Mills Co., Inc.	—
Carolina Rubber Hose Co.	27	Neumann, R. & Co.	27
Carolina Steel & Iron Co.	—	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	—
Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc.	29	Noone, Wm. R. & Co.	—
Ciba Co., Inc.	—	-O-	
Clark Publishing Co.	—	Onyx Oil & Chemical Co.	—
Clements Mfg. Co.	—	-P-	
Clinton Co.	—	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc.	—
Corn Products Refining Co.	7	Powers Regulator Co.	—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	—	-R-	
Curran & Barry	28	Rhoads, J. E. & Sons	—
-D-			
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	25	Rice Dobby Chain Co.	35
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	28	Rome Soap Mfg. Co.	—
Detroit Stoker Co.	—	Roy, B. S. & Son	—
Dillard Paper Co.	29	-S-	
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	25	Saco-Lowell Shops	—
Draper Corporation	1	Schachner Leather & Belting Co.	—
Dronsfield Bros.	35	Seydel Chemical Co.	25
Dunning & Boschert Press Co.	29	Seydel Woolley Co.	35
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	—	Slipp-Eastwood Corp.	—
-E-			
Eaton, Paul B.	26	Soluol Corp.	7
Eclipse Textile Devices	—	Sonoco Products	—
Edison Hotel	—	Southern Ry.	34
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	—	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	35
Engineering Sales Co.	26	Southern Textile Banding Co.	26
Enka, American	—	Staley Sales Corp.	—
Excel Machine Co., Inc.	—	Stanley Works	—
-F-			
Fee & Stemwedel, Inc.	16	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	11
Firth-Smith Co.	—	Stein, Hall & Co.	—
Benjamin Franklin Hotel	—	Sterling Ring Traveler Co.	27
Franklin Process Co.	9	Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc.	28
-G-			
Garland Mfg. Co.	—	Stewart Iron Works Co.	—
Gastonia Brush Co.	25	Stone, Chas. H.	—
Gastonia Electro Plating Co.	—	Stonhard Co.	—
General Dvestuff Corp.	—	-T-	
General Electric Vapor Lamp Co.	—	Talcott, James, Inc.	23
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.	23	Terrell Machine Co.	—
Goodrich, E. F. Rubber Co.	—	Texas Co., The	—
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	5	Textile Banking Co.	—
Governor Clinton Hotel	—	Textile Bulletin	—
Grassell Chemical Co., The	—	Textile-Finishing Machinery Co.	—
Graton & Knight Co.	15	Textile Hall Corp.	—
Greensboro Loom Reed Co.	20	Textile Shop, The	—
-H-			
Hart Products Corp.	—	-U-	
H & B American Machine Co.	—	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	—
Hermas Machine Co.	—	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	10
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	—	Universal Winding Co.	—
Houghton Wool Co.	—	-V-	
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	—	Veeder-Root, Inc.	—
Howard-Hickory Nursery	8	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	—
Hygrolit, Inc.	—	Viscose Co.	—
-I-			
Industrial Rayon Corp.	—	Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	16
		-W-	
		WAK, Inc.	—
		Waltham Watch Co.	—
		Washburn Printing Co.	—
		Wellington, Sears Co.	—
		Whitin Machine Works	36
		Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	35
		Wolf, Jacques & Co.	—

Edgerton Renews Attack On Southern Freight Rate

New Orleans, La.—Assertion that Southern manufacturers cannot continue to absorb a 30 per cent unfavorable freight rate differential and pay equal wage scales with the North was made by John E. Edgerton, Lebanon, Tenn., president of the Southern States Industrial Council, in an address to the Louisiana Manufacturers'

Association here. Criticism of code formulation and administration for Southern manufacturers by those unfamiliar with conditions in the South was voiced by the industrialist.

There is a differential of 30 per cent in rail rates against the South, declared Mr. Edgerton, which the South has absorbed until the NRA authorities suddenly undertook to thrust the South upward in economic costs. The sudden forced increase in

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wages prevents Southern manufacturers from absorbing the freight differential now. This has closed hundreds of factories in Tennessee. A further differential was credited by Mr. Edgerton to the fact the workers in the colder climate produced 5 per cent more than those in the South and, besides, there exists a difference in industrial education and mechanization.

Southern mills are not as well modernized as Northern plants, he said, going on to state that if he could afford to install modern looms he could fire twenty to forty weavers and the new looms would pay for themselves in twelve months. Manufacturers in the thirteen Southern States, he warned, need to realize that what is going on at the seat of the Government threatens the basis of permanent prosperity of this section.

Try Georgia Pine As Base For Rayon Yarn

Atlanta, Ga.—Under the direction of Prof. W. Harry Vaughn, rayon from Georgia slash pine is the latest product of the State engineering experiment station at Georgia Tech. At a meeting of the alumni association in the administration building of the school, motion pictures of the new process were shown for the first time.

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Cause of Excessive Dye Variations

(Continued from Page 6)

not the variations from skein to skein that were observed in the first experiment are, or are not, in part a result of such tension variations as may have been applied to the yarn during winding. This point will be determined and reported on at a later date.

Having determined that a uniform quantity of steam applied to acetate rayon, according to accepted throwster practice causes a yarn to vary with respect to dye affinity after steaming, the next step was to determine whether or not a special boil-off procedure could be devised that would reduce or overcome the effect of the steaming operation.

A detailed series of experiments that need not be reported in full here produced the pleasing and surprising fact that treating greige fabric in two to three per cent soap solution just under the boil for three hours completely offsets the variation caused during the steaming operation.

Textile Industry Registers Sharp Recovery During October

The textile industry staged a sharp come-back during October, as indicated by the production activity for the industry, the *Organon*, published by the Tubize Chatillon Corporation, states in its current review of operations. While part of the recovery is a natural development following the shutdown experienced because of the strike in September, the improvement is expected to continue well into 1935, in the opinion of the paper.

The rayon division of the industry, says the *Organon*, regained its equilibrium nicely after the September weaving strike. "In October," it adds, "the sales of yarn to knitters probably held steady or declined slightly, while the increase in total deliveries was due entirely to larger yarn takings by rayon weavers. The outlook for the rayon industry, in fact the outlook for the entire textile industry, continues to be very good for the next twelve months. Stocks are relatively low all along the line after the 1933 spree and current production rates also are relatively low."

Commenting upon the wool market the paper states that "wool prices were steady during October and the outlook is for firm prices for the rest of the year" despite the fact that indicated consumption of wool in September was down to the lowest levels on record. Pointing out that cotton prices were steady during October, the paper states "we cannot be optimistic about higher cotton prices before January."

Reviewing the activity of the textile industry during the first nine months of 1934, the *Organon* estimates that total consumption of silk, wool, cotton and rayon will approximate 14 per cent less than 1933, with silk showing a drop of 4 per cent, wool 32 per cent, cotton 12 per cent, and rayon 13 per cent.

"Taking each fiber individually, we offer the following pertinent comments. In the case of silk, a relative rise from 1.7 per cent to 1.9 per cent of the total is noted from 1933 to 1934. This is due mainly to the poor 1933 showing made by silk, although its resistance to further decline in 1934 is noteworthy.

"In the case of wool, the indicated decline to a new annual low is a timely indictment of the effects of a too rapid increase in prices on consumption. It is probable, however, that wool consumption in the last quarter will improve substantially and thus bring the 1934 total up to its previous low of 240,900,000 pounds in 1932.

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COTTON GOODS

New York.—A much more active business developed in the cotton goods markets last week. Sales of print cloths and carded broadcloths were well in excess of production. Business done was generally for delivery this month and December, with some contracts running ahead as far as twelve weeks.

Demand for fine goods also showed some increase. Percale and printed goods were firmer and sales somewhat larger. Gingham continue to be well sold ahead for the next three months.

The large business last week absorbed about 50 million yards of print cloth yarn goods, or the equivalent of a fortnight's production for the major constructions.

Under this stimulus prices tightened or, in the instance of a few styles, advanced an eighth of a cent from the acutely low levels recently prevailing.

The demand in the print cloth divisions was sustained up to the last hour Friday and had been gaining momentum. Except for combed goods, which experienced a very fair movement, other sections of the market did not participate in the week's activity, although all were displaying signs of pending interest and a firmer price tone.

In carded broadcloths, the 80x60s sold actively for several days at 7 cents, including Friday morning, and closed the week generally quoted at 7½ cents. Moderate to good activity developed in 100x60s at 9½ cents, while the 112x60s sold at 9½ cents and was quoted by most centers at three-quarters.

Fine goods markets failed to develop any great activity, but prices in some divisions were somewhat stronger on the strength of business done during the week. The lawn division reflected the better tone to a greater extent than other divisions, but quick deliveries were still on offer at prices which had been paid earlier in the week. Efforts to buy fairly large quantities for January and forward shipments at such prices were unavailing and some 1935 shipments sold at advances.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	7½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	9½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	8½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	10¼
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	8¾
Brown sheetings, standard	10¾
Tickings, 8-ounce	19
Denims	15½
Dress gingham	16½
Staple gingham	9½
Standard prints	7½

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market showed some improvement last week, due mainly to the increase in small and medium-sized orders. Prices showed a tendency to go higher, but are still very unsatisfactory.

The market here thinks that spinners, following the meeting of the Carded Yarn Group in Charlotte, will become firmer in their price attitude and that some of the very low prices recently heard of will be eliminated. The spinners are renewing their fight against the process tax.

There was a fairly active carded yarn demand from customers who for some months back have been buying hand-to-mouth and apparently keep more closely informed on prices than most of the spinners do. These small-lot buyers, it is admitted by local sellers, are "making the market" at present, taking full advantage of the anxiety in some quarters to move surplus stocks. When pressed to extend their purchases, these customers reply that they will confine their operations to covering their known requirements until such time as business comes to them more freely. In quarters where production of goods was interrupted by the strike, it is said that this has already been made up by operating additionally since early in October. But still the supply of yarns on hand among these consumers is ample.

In the prices paid for ordinary quality carded yarns this week, there is a range of 1 to 3 cents between high and low, exclusive of a few sales at unusually low prices, which were made for special reasons, as heretofore noted. The bulk of the new orders, however, appear to have been made at under a basis of 27 cents for 10s. Combed peeler yarn prices also show wide differences between high and low limits, but ability to obtain mercerizing twist yarns to better advantage has not yet induced processors to correspondingly adjust their quotations on mercerized yarn. Orders lately are said to average in size between 15,000 and 20,000 pounds.

The combed yarn situation has improved to some extent in the past ten days, but still lacks much of being on a satisfactory basis.

Southern Single Warps			Southern Single Skeins		
10s	27 1/2	---	8s	27	---
12s	28	---	10s	27 1/2	---
14s	28 1/2	---	12s	28	---
16s	29	---	14s	28 1/2	---
20s	29 1/2 - 30	---	20s	29 1/2	---
24s	32 1/2	---	24s	32 1/2	---
26s	32 1/2	---	26s	32 1/2	---
30s	34 1/2 - 35	---	30s	34 1/2	---
40s	41 - 41 1/2	---	36s	39	---
			40s	41	---
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps			Southern Two-Ply Skeins		
8s	27	---	8s	27	---
10s	27 1/2	---	10s	27 1/2	---
12s	28	---	12s	28	---
14s	28 1/2	---	14s	28 1/2	---
20s	29	---	20s	29	---
24s	30 - 31	---	24s	30 - 31	---
26s	32 - 32 1/2	---	26s	32 - 32 1/2	---
28s	33 - 33 1/2	---	28s	33 - 33 1/2	---
30s	34 1/2	---	30s	34 1/2	---
36s	35 - 36	---	36s	35 - 36	---
40s	36 1/2 - 37	---	40s	36 1/2 - 37	---
			40s ex.	42 - 42 1/2	---
Southern Frame Cones			Southern Frame Cones		
8s	26 1/2	---	8s	26 1/2	---
10s	27	---	10s	27	---
12s	27 1/2	---	12s	27 1/2	---
14s	28	---	14s	28	---
16s	28 1/2	---	16s	28 1/2	---
20s	29	---	20s	29	---
24s	29 1/2	---	24s	29 1/2	---
26s	30	---	26s	30	---
28s	30 1/2	---	28s	30 1/2	---
30s	31	---	30s	31	---
36s	32	---	36s	32	---
40s	33	---	40s	33	---

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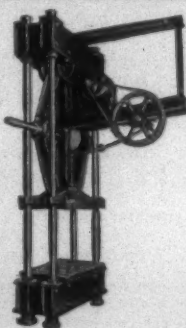
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Gates Rubber Co., Denver, Colo. N. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

General Dyestuff Corp., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City, Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C., B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses, Atlanta, Ga. E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Aiston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgr.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F. D. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices, Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps., Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodrich, B. F., Rubber Co., The, 200 S. Brevard St., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., The, Akron, O. Sou. Reps., W. C. Killick, 205-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 713-715 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 500-6 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Champion, 709-11 Spring St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. E. Zierach, 1225-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.; J. C. Pye, 191-199 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.

Graton & Knight Co., Worcester, Mass. Sales Reps.: R. W. Davis, Graton & Knight Co., 313 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa.; D. A. Ahlstrand, 1271 N. Morningside Drive, Atlanta, Ga.; D. P. Gordon, Graton & Knight Co., 115 S. 11th St., St. Louis, Mo.; O. D. Landis, 1709 Springdale Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; D. J. Moore, 1236 Overton Park, Memphis, Tenn.; H. L. Cook, Graton & Knight Co., 2615 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex. Jobbers: Alabama Machinery & Supply Co., Montgomery, Ala.; McGowan-Lyons Hdw. & Supply Co., Mobile, Ala.; C. C. Anderson, 801 Woodside Bldg., Annex, Greenville, S. C.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Charleston, S. C.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Miami, Fla.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Tampa, Fla.; Smith-Courtney Co., Richmond, Va.; Taylor-Parker Inc., Norfolk, Va.; Battery Machinery Co., Rome, Ga.; Columbus Iron Works, Columbus, Ga.; Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Dallas Belting Co., Dallas, Tex.; Textile Supply Co., Charlotte, Tex.; Textile Mill Supply Co., Dallas, N. C.; Keith-Simmons Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Lewis Supply Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Lewis Supply Co., Helena, Ark.; Southern Supply Co., Jackson, Tenn.; E. D. Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Standard Supply & Hdw. Co., New Orleans, La.

Greensboro Loom Reed Co., Greensboro, N. C. Geo. A. McFeters, Mgr. Sales Rep., Geo. H. Batchelor, Phone 2-3034, Greensboro, N. C.

Hart Products Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps., Samuel Lehrer, Box 234, Spartanburg, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office, 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Martin, Agt. Rockingham, N. C.; Fred Dickinson.

Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton & Co., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., W. H. Brinkley, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Walter Andrew, 1306 Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; C. L. Elbert, 1306 Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Davidson, 2401 Maplewood Ave., Richmond, Va.; E. R. Holt, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; C. B. Kinney, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte,

N. C.; D. O. Wylle, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. J. Reilly, 2855 Peachtree, Apt. No. 45, Atlanta, Ga.; James A. Brittain, 722 27th Place South, Birmingham, Ala.; J. W. Byrnes, 333 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.; B. E. Dodd, 333 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.

Houghton Wool Co., 253 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Jas. E. Taylor, P. O. Box 504, Charlotte, N. C.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Guy L. Melchor, Mgr. Sou. Reps., E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchor, Jr., Atlanta Office.

Hygrolit, Inc., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps., J. Alfred Lecher, 2107 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Flowden, Griffin, Ga.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

Industrial Rayon Corp., Cleveland, Ohio. Sou. Reps., J. H. Mason, P. O. Box 897, Greensboro, N. C.; Bruce Griffin, 1128 Elizabeth Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; W. L. Jackson, 920 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danfelson, Conn. Sou. Rep., W. Irving Bullard, Treas., Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept., S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

Johnson, Chas. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Keever Starch Co., Columbus, O. Sou. Office, 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agt. Sou. Warehouses, Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep., Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 515 N. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Kewanee Machinery & Conveyor Co., Kewanee, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Lyon Metal Products, Inc., Aurora, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps., The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama—Anniston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham—Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noolin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jemison Co.; Montgomery, Teague Hdw. Co. Florida—Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Georgia—Atlanta, Amer. Machinery Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent). Kentucky—Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co. North Carolina—Asheville, T. S. Morrison & Co.; Charlotte, Charlotte Supply Co.; Durham, Dillon Supply Co.; Elizabeth City, Elizabeth City Iron Works & Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hwe. House; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Kester Machinery Co., and Beeson Hwe. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Raleigh, Dillon Supply Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Shelby, Shelby Supply Co.; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co. South Carolina—Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford. Tennessee—Chattanooga, Chattanooga Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. Salesmen, E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. F. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 10th St., Birmingham, Ala.; B. C. Nabers, 2519 27th Place S., Birmingham, Ala.; R. T. Rutherford, 1213 Harding Place, Charlotte, N. C.

Maxwell Bros., Inc., 2300 S. Morgan St., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Reps., C. R. Miller, Sr., and C. R. Miller, Jr., Macon, Ga.; C. B. Ashbrook and H. Ellis, Jasper, Fla. Sou. Offices and Plants at Macon and Jasper.

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Reps., R. B. MacIntyre, 801 E. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 799 Argonne Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Ring Traveler Co., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps., L. E. Taylor, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. B. Askew, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.

Neumann & Co., R., Hoboken, N. J. Direct Factory Rep., Greenville Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.

New Departure Bearing Co., Bristol, Conn. Sou. Rep., E. W. Potter, 913 First Nat. Bk. Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

Norma-Hoffman Bearings Corp., Stamford, Conn. Sou. Rep., E. W. Lawrence, 1841 Plaza, Charlotte, N. C.

Orleans Bobbin Works, Newport, Vt. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Osborn Mfg. Co., Materials Handling Div., 5401 Hamilton Ave., Cleveland, O. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Edwin W. Klumph, 1716 Garden Terrace, Charlotte, N. C.

Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

Philadelphia Belting Co., High Point, N. C.; E. J. Payne, Mgr.

Rhoads & Sons, J. E., 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Factory and Tannery, Wilmington, Del.; Atlanta Store, C. R. Mitchell, Mgr.

Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C., Dock and Carolina Sts., Baltimore, Md. Sou. Office, Charlotte, N. C.; B. D. Heath, Sou. Mgr. Reps., Ben F. Houston, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; H. J. Gregory, Charlotte, N. C.; A. R. Brand, Belmont, N. C.; Porter H. Brown, No. 6 Bellflower Circle, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Jasper M. Brown, Charlotte, N. C.; C. M. Greene, 1101 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.

Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C.; Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices, Atlanta, Ga.; John L. Graves, Mgr.; Greenville, S. C.

Seydel Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., W. T. Smith, Greenville, S. C.

Seydel-Woolley Co., 748 Rice St. N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Sherwin-Williams Co., The, Cleveland, O. Sou. Reps., E. H. Steger, 212 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Olney, 155 E. Main St., Spartanburg, S. C.; W. O. Masten, 2305 S. Main St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; W. B. McLeod, 245 W. Freeman St., Norfolk, Va.; G. N. Jones, 207 Glascock St., Raleigh, N. C.; John Limbach, 233 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.; D. S. Shimp, 3 Cummins St., Nashville, Tenn. Warehouses at Philadelphia, Charlotte, Spartanburg, Atlanta, Columbus, Nashville, Newark and Boston.

Sipp-Eastwood Corp., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Soluol Corp., 123 Georgia Ave., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., Eugene J. Adams, Terrace Apts., Anderson, S. C.

Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C.

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Southern Textile Banding Mill, Charlotte, N. C.

Standard Conveyor Co., N. St. Paul, Minn. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Stanley Works, The, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Rep., Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant, 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps., W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

Sterling Ring Traveler Co., 101 Lindsey St., Fall River, Mass. Sou. Rep., Geo. W. Walker, P. O. Box 78, Greenville, S. C.

Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati, O. Sales Reps., Jasper C. Hutto, Box 43, Greensboro, N. C.; Peterson-Stewart Fence Construction Co., 241 Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.

Stone, Chas. H., Stone Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Stonhard Co., 401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. W. E. Woodrow, Sou. Dist. Mgr., 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C. E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Textile Shops, The, Franklin St., Spartanburg, S. C. E. J. Eaddy, Sec. and Treas.

U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants, Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Div.); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps., L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices, Charlotte, N. C.; Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps., William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I., with Southern office and stock room at 137 S. Marietta St., Gastonia, N. C. Also stock room in charge of B. F. Barnes, Jr., Mgr., 1733 Inverness Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Viscose Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.; F. W. Warrington, field manager.

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices, Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps., M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep., W. L. Nicholson, 2119 Conniston Place, Charlotte, N. C.

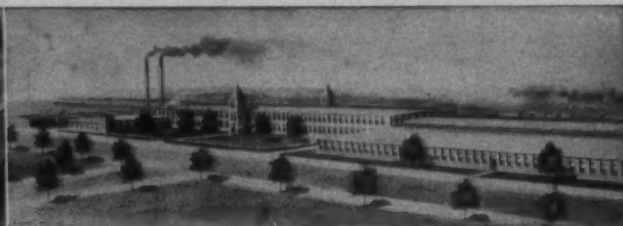
Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps., C. R. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Rossville Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Cotton Crop 9,634,000 Bales

Washington.—A United States cotton crop of 9,634,000 bales was forecast by the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture, based on conditions as of November 1st. This is an increase of 191,000 bales, or 2 per cent, above the October forecast. The crop as forecast is about 3,413,000 bales less than last year's crop, and 5,032,000 bales below the average production in the 5-year period, 1928-1932.

The average yield forecast as of November 1st is 169.3 pounds per acre, compared with 208.5 pounds in 1933, and a 10-year average yield (1923-1932) of 169.9 pounds.

Most of the increase from last month has taken place in the States along the Mississippi River, particularly Arkansas, Missouri, and Mississippi.



Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

BAMBERG, S. C.

SANTEE MILL EMPLOYEES RENOUNCE THE UNION, AND ANNOUNCE THAT THEY WANT NO MORE TO DO WITH IT—INVITE MILL OFFICIALS AND OVERSEERS TO A BIG BARBECUE.

Dear Aunt Becky:

The Santee Mill at Bamberg has been in operation over 40 years, and never in all its history has there been such a gathering as was held here Saturday, November 3rd. It was a day of rejoicing and a day full of thrills—a day when TRUTH prevailed and hearts leaped in gratitude—free from bondage.

There are around 400 operatives here, and all except two joined the union, having been made to believe that unless they did join they would not be allowed to work. But they soon had their eyes opened to the real facts and principles of the union, and quit it, declaring they would no longer be slaves to the caprice of Gorman or any other dictator.

Bamberg people are not the first to see their mistake, but they are among the first to acknowledge it. It takes real men and women—takes courage and backbone to acknowledge a fault; "To err is human but to forgive is divine," and now there is a happier atmosphere hovering over this little mill town. Friendship, understanding and a genuine love for the community reigns in hearts that for a time were puzzled and sorely tried. McMahon and Gorman will catch no more suckers here—and the ones they thought safe in the net, flounced out unhurt, and are ready to warn others.

Led by the local union president, Lonnie Frye, and committeemen L. C. Scroggins and M. J. Varn, the union voted 100 per cent to quit the union and to co-operate with the management for mutual good. To celebrate this decision, they gave a big barbeue and invited the mill officials and overseers to attend. This was for adults only and the children of the village will be given a treat Saturday, November 10th.

And that was SOME BARBECUE! Seventy-five pounds of rice was cooked for the occasion as only the people of South Carolina can cook it. Every grain stood alone all puffed up with importance—and with hash, meats, pickles, bread and coffee, made a dish fit for kings.

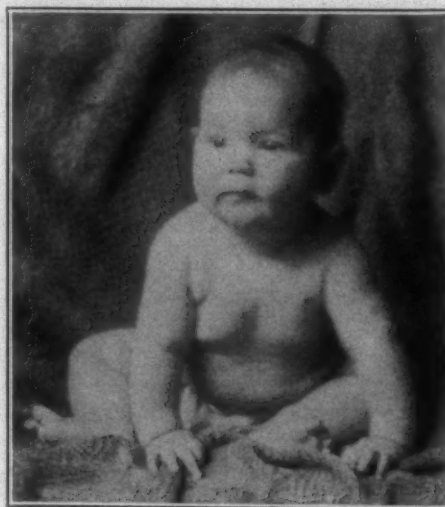
Lonnie Frye, president of the union (or was), made good as chairman of the program committee, and gracefully introduced the speakers, who responded happily. Superintendent W. A. Hunt was so interested in the serving table that he cut his remarks as short as possible. My, how that man loves to eat—and his bread basket is getting mighty prominent.

Mr. Hunt and his overseers, with the co-operation of the employees, are building up a fine spirit here, and more

interest is being shown in the Sunday schools and churches.

Mr. C. S. Hennery, general manager and vice-president of this plant (and the one at Orangeburg 18 miles away) was a happy looking man and made a fine talk, while the president, Mr. John Cope, looked on and listened with a fatherly smile on his face. Mr. Cope has been with Santee Mills 34 years, and has never made a promise to an employee that he did not keep.

Mr. Hennery has been with the company 12 years and



Barbara, the pretty five-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Holt. Mr. Holt is overseer carding and spinning at Santee Mills, Bamberg, S. C., and is only 27 years old.

by his unfailing courtesy and kindness has endeared himself to the hearts of us all.

Rev. Westberry, pastor of the Baptist Church, is a good mixer, and made a well received talk. But the principal speaker was Solicitor B. D. Carter, whose oratory and eloquence made his audience forget their hunger.

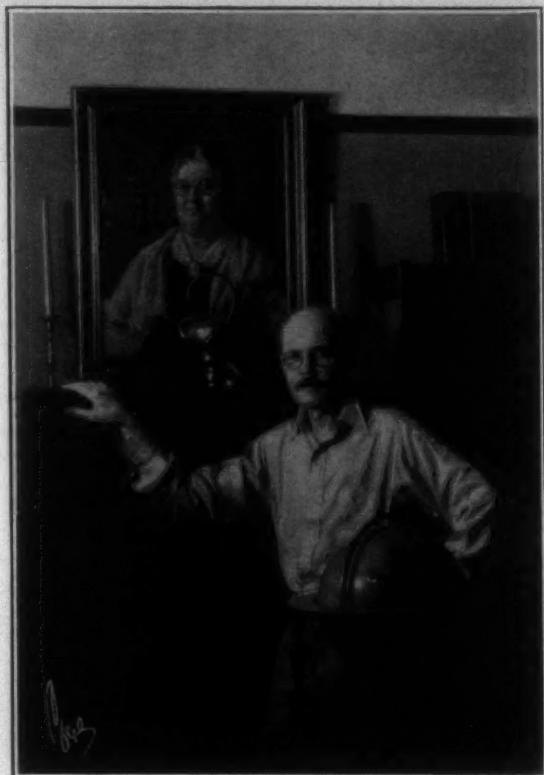
Mr. Carter said that in all the years he had lived in Bamberg, this was the first get-together meeting he had ever known held in our village. The oldest village citizens say it *was* the first, but we are all hoping that it will not be the last.

Community clubs for men and women are to take the place of the union, and dues paid in will STAY HOME and help our own community. We hope to have money in the treasuries to help the sick and to aid in all things pertaining to the betterment of our village. We hope to stage social affairs that all can enjoy, and we want to

co-operate with the mill company in every possible way, so that our mills may prosper and be able to run regularly. We realize that unless the mill can make dividends we are likely to be out of work. And we don't want charity.

THE KEY MEN

The main office of the Santee Mills is at Orangeburg. At this plant (Bamberg), W. A. Hunt is superintendent; Ernest Holt, overseer carding and spinning. (He is only



Here it is—the picture I promised you of the famous writer, Robert Quillen, and "Aunt Het," one of his most beloved characters. This picture of "Aunt Het" is hand painted and would no doubt be the first thing to be carried out, should the Quillen home in Fountain Inn, S. C., catch fire.

27 years of age, but "knows his onions," as his work will prove.) C. V. Thomas, overseer weaving, is a hustler. (He has a bald head, but come to think of it—bald-headed people are generally highly intelligent.) He is a good overseer and well liked. E. P. Hennery, a brother of our general manager, is master mechanic, and J. J. Carter is overseer the cloth room.

In carding, L. C. Scoggins, Sidney Hutto and A. M. Priest are section men.

In spinning, Lonnie Frye, Clyde Johnson, Henry Black and Howard Sandifer are section men.

In weaving, first shift—Jimmie Vaughn, J. F. Dodd, D. B. Worsham and J. W. Carter are loom fixers. On second shift—Bill Groce, J. H. Lott, Carl James and L. H. Meyers are loom fixers.

Aunt Becky, we had hoped to have a picture of the barbecue for you. A man came all the way from Orangeburg at our request, to take some pictures—and he took several—but the smell of the good barbecue must have gotten him "comfuddled," for he took the pictures on top of each other and of course ruined them all!

"BARBECUE HASH."

ROCK HILL, S. C.

INDUSTRIAL COTTON MILLS HAVE MADE MANY IMPROVEMENTS THE PAST THREE YEARS, AND IS RUNNING FULL TIME

Industrial Cotton Mills are the largest of the ten textile plants in the pretty town of Rock Hill. During the past three years many improvements have been made in and around the mill and throughout the village.

When the mill ran two ten-hour shifts, they paid around \$8,000 per month for power. Now they make their own power. Where they formerly used 65 tons of coal per week for processing only, 200 tons per week takes of everything including power.

There are three boilers, turbine, with alternating current generator, and everything automatically controlled from a switchboard attended by an expert. The Wheeler surface condenser is an interesting piece of machinery, and the entire room is as clean and orderly as the efficient master mechanic can make it. He is S. K. Lineberger, and he is certainly in love with his work.

Superintendent J. A. Wooten is to be congratulated on the many and various changes and improvements made the past two or three years. The officials, L. D. Pitts, president and treasurer, T. B. Jackson, secretary, I. B. Cauthen, assistant treasurer, and Mr. Wooten, the superintendent, are all conscientious and honorable in all their dealings, and deserve the highest esteem of their employees, whose welfare is among their first thoughts in everything.

Some of the sweetest girls are to be found in this mill, and especially in the cloth room. Vera Neal is one of these charming girls whose smiles are like sunshine. No wonder W. E. Hartsell, overseer the cloth room, keeps so young. He looks more like a brother than a father to his big handsome son.

D. E. Mahaffey, overseer carding, has a nice orderly department, and the following help him to keep it so: C. A. Smith, second hand in carding; B. D. Graham, second hand in picker room; W. M. Gaynor and W. G. Mahaffey, section men; H. C. McGammon, C. C. Trull and E. B. Hunter, card grinders.

T. F. Starnes, overseer spinning; W. M. Love, in charge of second shift; A. J. Deese, J. C. Earl and L. E. Crowder are among the live wires.

V. J. Deese is overseer weaving; J. A. Covington and T. W. West, second hands; D. B. Sutton, J. E. Melto and G. B. Covington, progressive loom fixers.

B. R. Sapaugh is overseer weaving on second shift; W. F. Starnes, head loom fixer; W. F. Gregory and A. R. Honeycutt, loom fixers. One man in the weave room told the writer that he had lost \$462 on account of the strike.

Other live wires are C. C. Prince, second hand in winder room; J. D. Paul, section man; W. B. Carnell, R. T. Tedder and W. B. Hardin, oilers; J. B. Garrison, A. W. Garrison and S. T. Robinson, tying machine operators; D. E. Mathers, second hand in slasher room; Coley Gurley, H. W. Wisher and J. R. Miller, slasher tenders.

The dyeing department is a very large one, and is where the good and fadeless dyes are made for the famous denims at this place. This was one of the first mills to sanforize their products. Overalls made from Industrial Cotton Mills denim, don't have to be made "over size" to allow for shrinkage. G. W. Paxton, overseer, and W. C. Clanton, second hand, are responsible for the splendid dyes used here.

The village homes are neat in design and nicely painted and there are a lot of pretty flowers and nice gardens.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

For Sale

At give-away prices, all machinery and equipment used in 8,500 spindle mill. Will sell any part of whole at bargain prices. F. C. N., care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Two experienced textile salesmen, one to locate at Greensboro, N. C., and one at Greenville, S. C. Attractive proposition to men who can produce. Give references. Address Box 253, Charlotte, N. C.

WANTED—Position as overseer weaving on carded, or carded fancy broadcloths; prints; by practical man, age thirty; best of references. Now employed but want to change and will go anywhere. Also know slashing. Write "Fancies," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as overseer carding. Will take cotton or waste room. References furnished. Address "Carding," care Textile Bulletin.

Cotton Mills Are Denied Solid Fuel Code Exemption

Washington.—The industrial appeals board has sustained the NRA order denying exemption from the retail solid fuel industry code of cotton textile mills selling coal to their employees.

An appeal had been made by the Cotton-Textile Institute on behalf of some 490 cotton textile mills in the South. The companies had asked exemption from all the provisions of the retail solid fuel industry code, for their sales of fuel to employees, claimed to be at cost prices. They asked exemption particularly from the requirement to contribute to the code funds and from any lowest cost determination which might, under an

emergency declaration, be established for any area.

The appeals board, in its opinion pointed out that the petitioners would willingly comply with all the labor provisions of the code. Contributions to the code authority support amount to "not more than 1, 2, 3 or 4 cents a ton," and "obviously will cause no great hardship," the board found.

The board pointed out that "the possibility of the appellants being at some future time affected by such (lowest cost) order, the terms of which are now unknown, seems to us an inadequate basis on which to exempt these mills generally."

Even if such order was issued, the board pointed out, any reason for special exemption for the mills could be taken into account at the time the order is promulgated. "In any event," the board went on, "we think it preferable to meet any special injustice which might arise from an emergency order establishing minimum prices, when and if such an injustice actually appears."

"We are, therefore," the report concluded, "of the opinion that the cotton textile mills operating under the cotton textile code, which engage regularly in the practice of selling fuel to their own employees, are subject to the provisions of the retail solid fuel industry code respecting those operations and that they should not be granted the general exemption requested respecting all provisions of that code, nor any general exemption in advance respecting possible emergency minimum prices, nor any general exemption respecting assessment or contribution in so far as such assessments or contributions may be proper and authorized."

Japanese Cotton Goods Invade Italian Market

Italy is apparently having cause to feel the effects of her own home market of Japanese competition in cotton fabrics, the *Textile Weekly* of Manchester, England, finds. In 1930 and 1931, for example, these imports only amounted to an insignificant fraction of total imports. The proportion rose to 2 per cent for the first ten months of 1933 and to 6 per cent for the first five months of 1934. The ability of Japan to make headway in European markets is attributed primarily to the admirable organization of the trade in textiles. Instead of attempting to gain trade by furnishing a multiplicity of patterns, the Japanese manufacturer concentrates on the marketing of mass produced goods.

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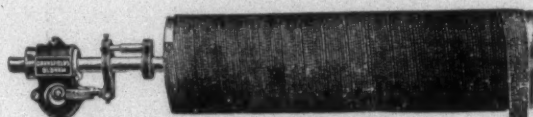
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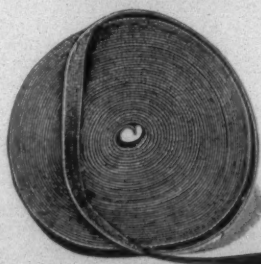
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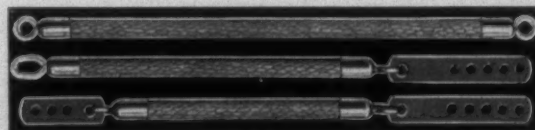
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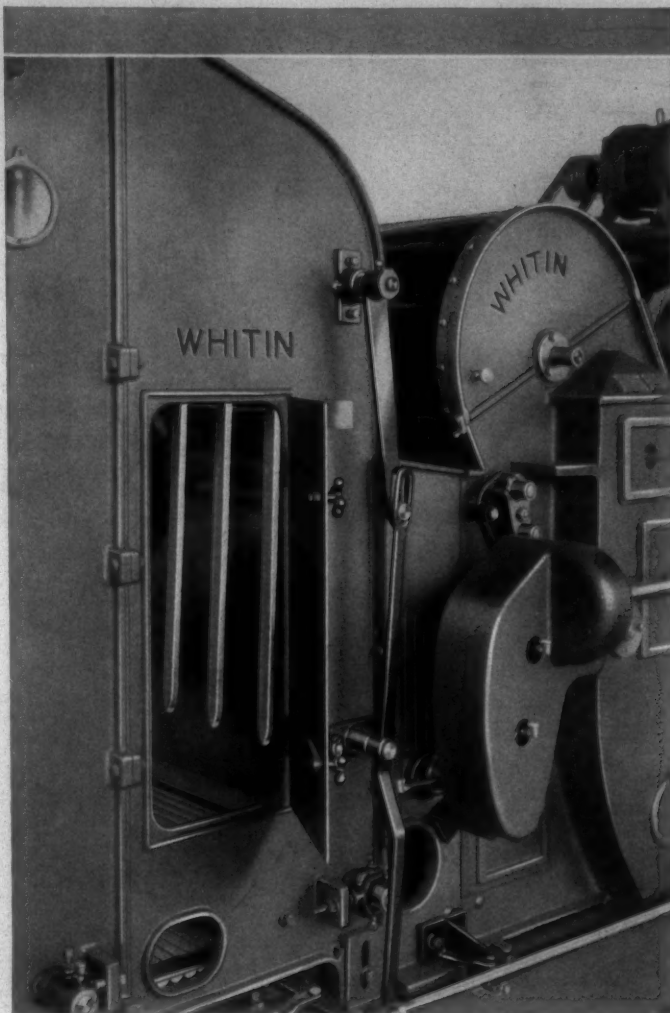
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